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INTERNATIONAL

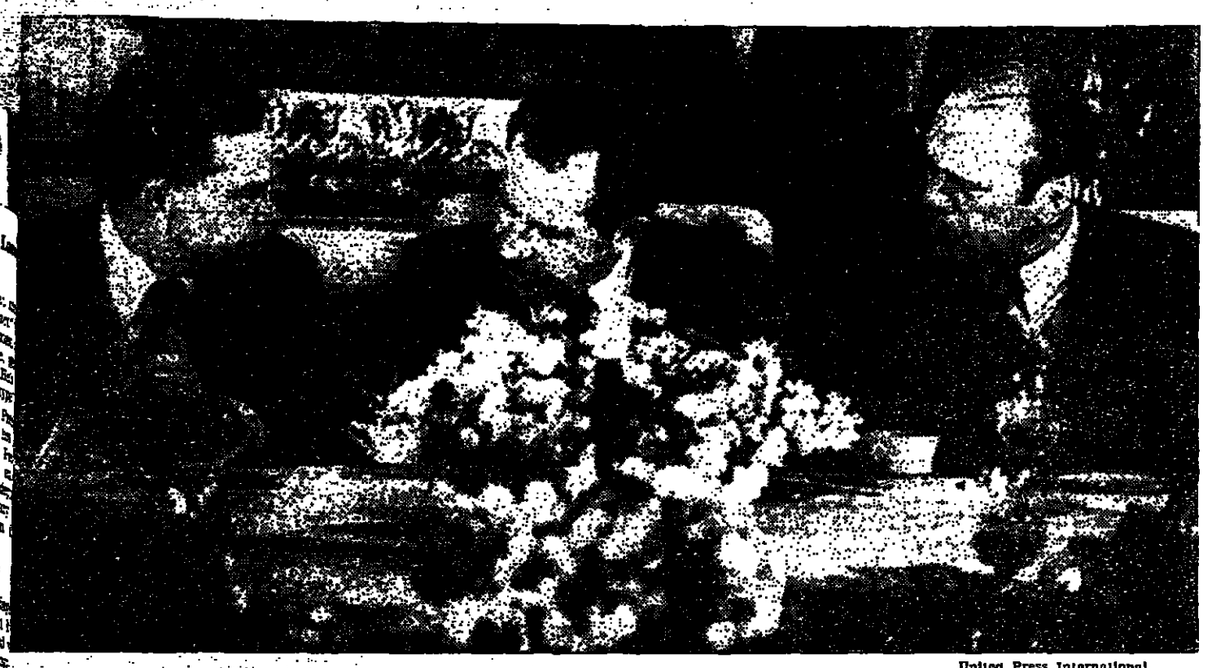
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...py. Temp. 41-33 (5-0). Tomorrow sunny. Yes...day's temp. 41-36 (5-2). LONDON: Cloudy. ...p. 48-37 (6-3). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's ...p. 46-45 (8-7). CHANNEL: Smooth. BONN: ...ny. Temp. 36-34 (13-1). NEW YORK: Snow. ...p. 40-32 (4—3). Yesterday's temp. 45-30 ...7). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	4.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
France	1.40 Fr.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Greece	70 Drs.	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Turkey	T.£5
Iran	25 Rials	U.S. Military	$0.20
Italy	200 Lire	Yugoslavia	6 D.
Israel	1.£7.30		

No. 27,987 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JAN. 6-7, 1973 Established 1887



United Press International.

BREAKFAST TALK—President Nixon with House Speaker Carl Albert (left) and Minority Leader Gerald Ford.

President Cautious on Talks; Laird Bars Report on Damage

Pentagon Says 4 MiGs Were Downed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today ordered details withheld of U.S. bomb damage in North Vietnam during the second week of the American bombing blitz so as not to upset the forthcoming Paris peace talks.

"No information will be put out of this building at any time that will possibly jeopardize the success of those negotiations," Mr. Laird declared during an awards presentation at the Pentagon.

The secretary's chief spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, indicated that Mr. Laird is acting under orders from the White House. Other sources said the news blackout of the bombing damage was dictated by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, who will resume negotiations Monday with the North Vietnamese in Paris.

The Pentagon, however, released partial statistics of the raids between the resumption of the bombing Dec. 26 and the New Year's pause. No information was given as to targets hit above the 20th parallel or the tonnage of bombs dropped.

650 Sorties, 126 Missions

Mr. Friedheim reported that, during the five days of bombing after the Christmas truce, U.S. fighter-bombers flew a total of 650 attack sorties above the 20th parallel while B-52 heavy bombers flew 120 missions over the North Vietnamese heartland. A sortie is one flight by one plane. B-52 missions usually involve strikes by three aircraft.

An assessment of the bombing during the second week of the campaign had been promised to newsmen in Saigon by the U.S. Command. Earlier this week, U.S. officials told newsmen there that the report would be ready Wednesday, but then said it was being withheld because publication might adversely affect the peace talks.

An earlier report covering the first week of the bombing said that U.S. planes struck Hanoi and Haiphong with more than 1,400 strikes against such targets as airfields, power plants, rail facilities and docks.

Four MiGs Downed

In his brief statement, Mr. Friedheim said U.S. planes shot down four MiG fighters during the second week of the bombing. Two of the MiGs were downed by B-52 gunners, the first time that an enemy aircraft has been shot down by the eight-jet bombers. The other two MiGs were destroyed by F-4 Phantoms.

During this period, Mr. Friedheim said, the enemy fired more than 450 surface-to-air missiles at U.S. aircraft. When the bombing campaign first began Dec. 18, SAM missiles were being fired at the rate of about 100 a day, but Mr. Friedheim said these began to slack off toward the end of the bombing campaign.

A total of 30 U.S. aircraft were lost to North Vietnamese fire since Dec. 18. Ninety-seven American airmen were lost in the crashes, making the Hanoi-Haiphong blitz the costliest aerial campaign of the war.

Mr. Friedheim also said that no reconnaissance photographs of the bombing would be released to the public, but that these pictures and other details would be made available to Congress by Mr. Laird in classified closed-door briefings.



Melvin Laird

Nixon Is Reported Neither 'Optimistic Nor Pessimistic'

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States and North Vietnam could reach an agreement on ending the war if both sides negotiate seriously when peace talks resume in Paris on Monday, the White House said today.

"We are going with a constructive stance to achieve negotiations and bring about an end to the war through negotiations," White House spokesman Ron Ziegler told reporters.

"Peace can come about in that part of the world if we negotiate seriously," he said.

The spokesman was reporting on a 75-minute meeting this morning between Mr. Nixon and 25 congressional leaders from both parties.

"He would not say what the prospects were," Mr. Ziegler said of the President's appraisal of the Vietnam negotiating situation. "He would not say whether the prospects were optimistic or pessimistic."

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, of North Vietnam, will resume their negotiations following the breakdown of talks on Dec. 13.

The spokesman said Mr. Nixon did not discuss the substance of the negotiations with the congressmen because he did not feel it was in the national interest to do so in view of the sensitive state of the talks.

The President noted calls by Democratic members of Congress to end the war and recognized their right to hold different opinions, Mr. Ziegler said. But the President is determined to pursue a policy he believes will lead to a settlement, a cease-fire, the return of American prisoners of war, and a political process that will allow the South Vietnamese to determine their future, he said.

"I should add," Mr. Ziegler said, "that at this sensitive time, some members of Congress, who have a right to oppose the President's policy, should think carefully whether they do want to raise doubts about the negotiations that begin in Paris on Monday—to raise doubts in the minds of the North Vietnamese."

Mr. Ziegler revealed that massive bombing of North Vietnam was ended on Dec. 29 after extensive exchanges between North Vietnam and the United States on resuming the talks.

"We assume that in returning to Paris they are returning with the intention of negotiating seriously," he said.

Policy Statement Cited

Repeating that the United States intended to negotiate an end to the war he added: "I will not anticipate what will develop if the negotiations do not go that way."

He said the President, in talking to the congressmen, had drawn attention to his May 8 policy statement which set down the requisites for settlement as well as ordering the naval blockade of North Vietnam.

President Nixon, who had lengthy discussions on Vietnam yesterday with his top advisers, will have an extended meeting tomorrow with Mr. Kissinger at Camp David. The White House spokesman said Mr. Kissinger would leave for Paris on Sunday.

Mr. Ziegler added that Presi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Technical Talks on a Truce In Vietnam Complete 4th Day

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI).—U.S. and North Vietnamese technical experts completed their fourth successive day of talks today on steps to be taken if a cease-fire accord is signed.

The meeting lasted 7 1/2 hours and another was scheduled for tomorrow.

That is also when Hanoi's chief private negotiator, Le Duc Tho, is due to return here from Moscow, where he is consulting with Soviet officials about the talks.

North Vietnamese officials here said that he also stopped in Peking on his return from Hanoi, where he went when his talks with Henry A. Kissinger collapsed last month. Those talks are due to resume Monday.

The North Vietnamese officials would not predict the mood of the scheduled Kissinger-Tho meeting—their first since Dec. 13, when the talks ran into a deadlock, to be followed five days later by heavy U.S. bombing north of the 20th parallel. The bombing was cut back last weekend to allow the talks to resume.

Mission to Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Two South Vietnamese arrived here today on what was termed an unofficial mission to learn the direction of U. S. policy on Vietnam, the South Vietnamese Embassy said.

A spokesman said Bu Diem, ambassador to Washington from 1965 to 1971, and Tran Van Do, a former foreign minister, hoped to meet with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, U. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs.

● Red attacks in South Vietnam at high level. Page 2.

More U. S. Aid Sought

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The leader of a five-man delegation of legislators that President Nguyen Van Thieu is sending to Washington next week said today that its mission will be to persuade Congress to keep providing, and even increase, U. S. military and economic assistance to South Vietnam if there is no peace soon.

Hanoi Reports Foreign Gifts for Reconstruction

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (AP).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong reported today that foreign countries have promised more than $15 million in money and supplies to aid victims of U.S. bombing in the North.

A Viet Cong broadcast said the Swedish International Development Agency offered $14.6 million to build two hospitals and the Swedish Committee for Aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was sending medicines for bombing victims.

Radio Hanoi said the government of Denmark is giving $700,000 for war victims in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

Youth organizations in the Soviet Union have sent 154 tons of medicines and other supplies to North Vietnamese youths, Hanoi reported.

At the same time, the government of Finland announced it is sending $410,000 to North Vietnam "to help repair the recent destruction caused by bombings."

According to the announcement in Helsinki, the North Vietnamese and Finnish authorities are negotiating on how the money can be used most effectively.

British Relief

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—A British charity said today it will contribute £25,000 toward airlifting of surgical equipment and medical supplies to treat bomb casualties in North Vietnam.

The Christian Aid Organization will provide a quarter of the cargo, which will leave Paris for Hanoi in just over a week. The other £75,000 worth will be provided by church-related agencies in other countries.

Third Party Backs Program

Trudeau Wins a Test in Commons

By Don Shannon

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau won the opening round yesterday in his fight to stay in office as his program gained the tentative support of the New Democratic party, which holds the balance of power in the House of Commons.

Mr. Trudeau's "speech from the throne," read to the new Parliament in alternating English and French by Gov. Gen. Roland Michener, pledged action to cut unemployment, raise welfare payments and restrict U.S. investment in Canada.

These were measures insisted on by the New Democrats before the October elections, which left Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party with 109 seats in the Commons, less than a majority of the 264 seats.

Robert Stanfield, leader of the 107 opposition Conservatives, denounced the government statement as a "public relations job" filled with general promises, but containing no specific programs.

Confirmed by Lewis

A Conservative leader and a former prime minister, John Diefenbaker, called the Trudeau platform a "lifeline to the New Democrats" and this view was confirmed by a statement from David Lewis, the New Democratic leader.

"The New Democratic caucus has decided to refrain at this stage from proposing or supporting motions of no confidence," he said. The party will support legislation to carry out proposals in the speech, he added, warning that "failure to carry out these promises, or legislation of an inadequate nature, will not be acceptable."

The Conservatives were still expected to present a motion of no confidence next week, but without the support of the 31 New Democrats, the move is certain to fail.

The Commons' fourth party, the Social Credit Bloc from Quebec, with 15 seats, appeared to be safely on the government's side. Real Caouette, its leader, said he would "stand by" if Mr. Trudeau presents legislation to carry out the promises.

Earlier, Mr. Lewis, like Mr. Stanfield, hit hard at the government's failure to reduce unemployment, which rose to 7 percent this fall. The Trudeau speech promised immediate federal spending to make jobs and to finance job-training programs. Also promised were individual and corporate income tax cuts plus loans to small businesses and to export industries.

As part of the economic action plan, the government proposed "measures to insure further control by Canadians over their economy by the screening of foreign takeovers of Canadian-owned business; measures respecting the transfer of technology from abroad and access to it by Canadian entrepreneurs; measures to increase Canadian participation in the ownership and control of resource projects, and, in consultation with the provinces, measures dealing with new direct foreign investment and the sale of land to foreigners."

Trudeau spokesman said that the reference to importing technology could require that U.S. subsidiaries here using licensed processes share the benefits with Canadian industry in general.

Referring to the United States as Canada's closest ally and chief trading partner, the Trudeau speech called for the resumption of trade talks with Washington, which were stalemated last summer.

Gov. Gen. Michener also announced that Queen Elizabeth would visit Canada in June for historic observances and in August for a meeting of Commonwealth heads of government.

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New Offer For Victims of Thalidomide

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The Distillers Co. Ltd. tonight announced an offer of £20 million over a 10-year period as compensation for Britain's thalidomide children.

The company said it would also make available £5,000 in cash for each set of parents whose children were affected by the drug.

The statement tonight was the latest offer by Distillers, who marketed the drug thalidomide in Britain a decade ago.

The company has come under heavy fire during recent weeks for its alleged failure to provide adequate compensation to the children, crippled in the womb when their mothers took the drug as a tranquilizer while pregnant.

342 Deformed Children

Some 342 children were born deformed in Britain as a result of their mothers having taken thalidomide.

The company said it has decided "to make available the sum of 20 million sterling by way of equal annual payments of 2,000,000 sterling over 10 years, in order to fund a charitable trust for the benefit of all thalidomide children, including those children whose claims were settled in 1968."

The offer was initially welcomed with reservations by people who had been pressing the company to increase its compensation offer.

Labor member of Parliament Jack Ashley, one of the leaders of a campaign against the company, said he welcomed the new offer, but he thought that parents might be reluctant to accept it because of the charitable trust fund status.

No Tax Exemptions

Early this week, the Conservative government turned down a Distillers request for tax exemptions which the company said would have turned its previous compensation offer of £5,000,000 into a £12 million trust fund over a period of years.

There had been a public outcry over Distillers' attitude toward compensation, and this week, at least two British supermarket chains refused to stock company products until it agreed to satisfactory payments.

The British government recently announced it was making available £3,000,000, but said it was to help all handicapped children, and was not confined to the thalidomide victims.

Counterbalance to Superpowers

China Views Enlarged EEC As Check to U.S., Soviet Union

PEKING, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—China today depicted the enlargement of the European Economic Community from six nations to nine as an important step by Western Europe toward checking the political and economic ambitions of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the first comment on the EEC's expansion, the Communist party journal, the People's Daily, and other leading newspapers carried a New China News Agency article headlined "West European countries strengthen their alignment to counterbalance the two superpowers."

The article stopped short of blessing the enlargement, but observers here said there was no question that China regarded moves to strengthen the West European grouping as a healthy development.

China maintains that the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to establish spheres of influence for themselves in the world, and the Common Market is seen as a useful instrument to check this trend despite obvious differences in ideological viewpoints between Peking and West European governments.

"Development and expansion of this economic community, reflecting a tendency of West European countries to strengthen their alignment and to protect their own interests, is developing," the article said, according to an unofficial translation.

Quoting mainly from Western press reports, the article noted that the total economic resources of the enlarged market exceeded those of the United States.

The article also quoted reports that both the United States and the Soviet Union regarded the growing strength of the West European community with anxiety and concern.

It said the Soviet Union had tried to persuade countries outside the EEC not to join in free trade association with the market, but that it had been rebuffed by those nations.

Israel Thaws Out After Cold Wave

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Israel thawed under warm, sunny skies today that ended a two-week cold wave estimated to have cost the country I.£50 million ($12 million) in crop damage.

Freezing night temperatures damaged all winter vegetables, oranges and subtropical fruit.

U.S. Lecture Tour Canceled by Wilson

HOUSTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Harold Wilson, leader of Britain's Labor party, has canceled a U.S. lecture engagement because of the Vietnam bombings.

The former prime minister was scheduled to speak at Houston's Rice University Jan. 12 on Anglo-American relations.

Mr. Wilson's secretary said the Labor party leader had called off his speech because of his "strong feelings" on the bombing in Vietnam.

A second address at the University of Denver was also canceled.

Says Their Problems Are Ignored

World Church Leader Backs Palestinians

BANGKOK, Jan. 5 (AP).—The General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, Philip Potter, yesterday endorsed the objectives of Palestinian refugees and condemned the recent U.S.-sponsored anti-terrorist resolution in the United Nations.

Mr. Potter made the statement at an impromptu news conference during a break in the 11-day meeting of the WCC near Bangkok.

"Nearly one million Palestinian refugees, who had nothing to do with the Jews, have been living in camps since 1948, and all the nations chose to forget them. This is bound to cause deep despair on the part of other Arabs," the 52-year-old West Indian leader said.

He said that when Arabs began hijacking airliners the world nations began to react, but nevertheless ignored the root of the problem.

"Recently the United States sponsored an anti-terrorist resolution in the United Nations, yet at the same time they were dropping bombs on Vietnam collectively more powerful than those used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"Well then, who are the terrorists?" Mr. Potter asked.

On the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war, Mr. Potter said the Nixon administration had already been defeated by the "little yellow people."

"One doesn't have to look far to see how fear of losing has kept America's big boys from accepting the fact that with all their massive efforts they have been beaten by the 'little yellow people' in Vietnam," he said.

"It is not easy to admit failure," Mr. Potter said, "but it is urgent. We are in a terrible mess today because we have so much power in our hands."



The Rev. Philip Potter

Palestinian Guerrilla Trial

DAMASCUS, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The four Palestinian guerrillas of the Black September organization who occupied the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok Dec. 28 arrived in Damascus last night to appear before a revolutionary court, Palestinian sources said today.

"The four will face charges of neglect and answer questions regarding the reasons which led to the failure of their operation," the sources said.

In World Court, U.K. Calls Iceland Peril to Trawlers

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5 (AP).—Iceland was accused today in the International Court of Justice of endangering the lives of British trawlermen by trying to enforce a 50-mile offshore fishing limit.

At the opening of a two-day hearing on the bitter fisheries dispute, Sir Peter Rawlinson, Britain's attorney general, said it was "a wonder" that no lives had yet been lost in various clashes with Icelandic gunboats.

The court met to decide on its own jurisdiction in the dispute. Iceland argues that the court has no jurisdiction and was not represented at the first hearing which concluded today. West Germany, also resisting Iceland's unilateral extension of fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles, will present its case on the final day, Monday.

Ulster Protestant Group Warns Assassins

UDA Chief Cautions Both Sides To Cease Killings or Be Killed

BELFAST, Jan. 5 (AP).—The powerful Ulster Defense Association, militant arm of Northern Ireland Protestants, proclaimed today a campaign to eliminate sectarian assassinations in the province, if necessary by killing the assassins.

James Anderson, commander of the paramilitary UDA, warned the night-time killers, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, they face execution by UDA volunteers if caught.

Such murders have claimed 123 lives—82 Catholics and 41 Protestants—since last January. The UDA says it has dossiers on the killers.

Mr. Anderson, a Londoner and former paratrooper in the British Army who has lived in Belfast for 11 years, said:

"We will stamp out these killers no matter what religion they follow. It is getting out of hand."

His statement was an indication that the spate of sectarian killings is harming the Protestant cause in the province.

William Whitelaw, Britain's Northern Ireland administrator, has already said that the slayings are responsible for a resurgence of Catholic support for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The latest victim was an 18-year-old Protestant motorist shot and killed tonight while filling his car tires at a Belfast gas station, the police said. A spokesman said two boys in their midteens approached the victim in the predominantly Protestant Shore Road area of North Belfast. One of the youths drew a gun and fired.

A militia captain, Jim Hood, a 50-year-old Protestant, was killed last night by a point-blank shotgun blast in the face. He was the 683d fatality in more than three years of Northern Ireland bloodletting.

Ivan Cooper, a legislator of the Catholic-based opposition Social and Democratic Labor party, condemned the shooting of Hood as "lunacy." John Hume, an influential colleague in Londonderry where the Republican cause is strong, said: "It was a callous and brutal murder."

Catholics in recent months have accused British authorities of showing only lukewarm interest in hunting down the killers.

But British officials stress that the assassinations are now a number one priority. Only recently they strengthened the task force set up to catch the sectarian killers and this week the first suspects have been arrested—all of them Protestants.

Four 18-to-20-year-old Protestant youths meanwhile appeared in city courts charged with murdering two Catholic workmen and a Protestant woman who was married to a Catholic. All the killings took place in December.

Three other Protestants were charged with sectarian murders earlier this week. All the men have been remanded in custody.

Apart from the killing of Mr. Hood, there was little violence.

A cleaner found a 25-pound gelignite bomb at Belfast's Harland and Wolff Shipyard early in the day, but it was defused by army bomb disposal experts. The scare however caused a wide area of the city to be sealed off.

Lynch Assails IRA

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Irish Premier Jack Lynch branded the Irish Republican Army "enemies of our country" when he arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit to the United States during which he will meet with President Nixon.

Mr. Lynch told newsmen at Kennedy Airport: "We are promoting the advancement of Ireland economically and politically. Those who oppose us in this respect are enemies."

But Small in Scale, Significance

Number of Attacks by Reds In South Rises to High Level

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—*Attacks by Communist troops in South Vietnam have risen to a high level in the last two days, but American intelligence officials say they have been "small in scale and significance."*

A South Vietnamese military spokesman reported that there had been 97 separate Communist attacks throughout the country today and 118 yesterday.

One American intelligence official noted this was "a significant upsurge" from the average of about 50 attacks a day last month. But he added, "It's a modest effort. Nothing to panic about."

On both days, about two-thirds of the attacks have been shelling incidents and in many of these the Communists have fired fewer than a half dozen rockets or mortar rounds.

The heaviest ground fighting has been in the far northern province of Quang Tri, where there has been continuous combat since the beginning of the North Vietnamese Easter offensive, and in the Central Highlands, in the vicinity of the cities of Kontum and Pleiku.

American intelligence officials said they had expected the attacks to start when they did and added they believed they would "peter out" well before the lunar new year, or Tet, which begins Feb. 3.

The official said some field reports had characterized the current rash of attacks as a "test offensive" preceding a more serious Communist winter-spring campaign later in the year.

Some high-ranking American military officers have said they have had indications that the Communists have been preparing for another offensive since shortly after their last energetic effort to grab territory at the end of October, when it appeared that a cease-fire was imminent. But these officers say they anticipate nothing major until at least before Tet and probably not for a month or so after that.

"We just don't think they've got the resources for anything big right now," one officer said.

No Connection

One American intelligence official said he saw no connection between the current attacks and the heavy American bombing.

But he speculated that the attacks might be related to the new round of peace talks that are scheduled to begin Monday in Paris. "They want to show everybody that they're still around and still to be reckoned with," he said.

Since the curtailment of the raids to below the 20th parallel at the turn of the year, the intensity of the bombing has been sharply reduced. Today, for example, one American command spokesman reported 116 strikes by fighter-bombers in North Vietnam and 15 missions carried out by B-52 heavy bombers, each presumably consisting of three planes.

During the heavy bombing there were days when there were more than 100 B-52s and several hundred fighter-bombers striking the North.

The spokesman said that 14 missions were flown by B-52s over South Vietnam and that there were 229 strikes in South Vietnam by American fighter-bombers. The rapidly expanding South Vietnamese Air Force flew 176 sorties, a spokesman said.

Nixon Takes Cautious View On New Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Nixon had met Mr. Kissinger after his breakfast session with the congressional leaders.

The third ranking Senate Democrat, Sen. Frank Moss of Utah, came away from the Nixon meeting believing the President would resume bombing if there was another breakdown in negotiations. He told reporters he did not think Mr. Nixon was too optimistic.

"The implication—at least as I gathered it—was that if negotiations break down again, perhaps we will go the same route as before," he said.

A senator who did not wish to be identified said, "The President is insisting on four points: the return of the prisoners, a cease-fire, the right of the South Vietnamese to choose their own government, and that the whole agreement must cover Laos and Cambodia."

He quoted Mr. Nixon as saying, "It's obvious North Vietnam does not want any kind of cease-fire that can be observed or enforced."

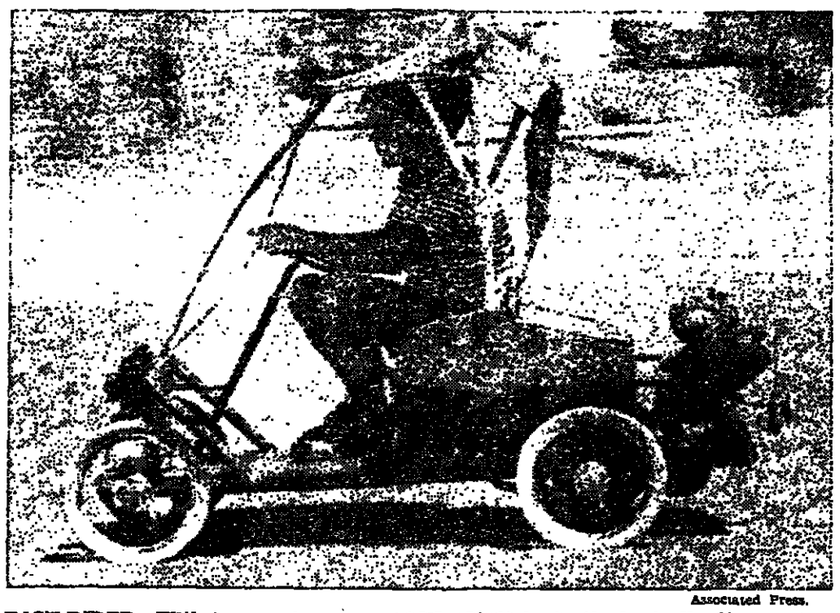
Those who attended the meeting said the general emphasis was on cooperation between White House and Congress, with the President promising to hold more meetings with the House and Senate leadership.

Meanwhile, the two biggest anti-war groups in the United States announced plans today for Inauguration Day demonstrations against the continuance of the Indochina war.

The protest in Washington Jan. 20 will be held away from Capitol Hill, where President Nixon will be sworn in for a second term. Organizers said there would be no attempt to disrupt the ceremonies.

A group of American labor leaders, who said they represent four million union members, asked today to meet the President to express their concern over the Vietnam negotiations.

"The President has a responsibility to tell the American people what the issues are that are prolonging the war," Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers and a member of Labor for Peace, said at a news conference.



Associated Press.

EASY RIDER—With temperatures over 100°F (38°C) in Perth, Australia, this youngster is the envy of all his playmates, as he rides around, keeping cool down under.

U.S. Dockers in Retaliation For Australian Port Boycott

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI).—*American longshoremen on the East Coast yesterday were ordered to boycott Australian ships and other ships carrying Australian goods in retaliation for the ban on servicing of American ships in Australian ports.*

Thomas W. Gleason, president of the 116,000-man International Longshoremen's Union, said that the boycott started today and "won't stop until the Australians stop their foolishness."

The Australian boycott started eight days ago in protest against the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. Labor and maritime union leaders said it would continue until the United States signs the cease-fire agreement.

Australian labor leader R. Pringle said his builders-laborers federation also was recommending protest action against U.S. bombing in Vietnam and was examining a 28-page list of American companies in Australia, to determine those in the building and associated industries.

In explaining the East Coast dockers' move, Mr. Gleason said, "We're retaliating against what they are doing to American ships in Australia.

"We started the boycott this morning, against Australian ships and all other ships carrying Australian cargo. The Australians give the excuse they object to American bombing of North Vietnam, but what they are doing in refusing to service our ships in Australian ports is pitting worker against worker, when they refuse to load our ships."

Moderation Ordered

CANBERRA, Jan. 5 (UPI).—*Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has instructed Labor Minister Clyde Cameron to moderate his comments on the retaliatory action taken by American longshoremen against Australian shipping.*

Mr. Cameron said yesterday: "It [the retaliatory action] doesn't surprise me because some sections of the labor unions in America have been more hawkish than the Pentagon itself."

Official U.S. Concern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—*Secretary of State William P. Rogers expressed official concern to the Australian government over the Australian maritime unions' boycott of American shipping.*

Charles W. Bray 3d, State Department spokesman, said today that Mr. Rogers summoned Roy R. Fernandez, the Australian chargé d'affaires, yesterday to discuss the impact of the boycott on Australian-American relations.

Newsmen were cautioned by Mr. Bray that the concern expressed to Australia, here and in Canberra, was not so severe as the sharp protest lodged with Sweden last month over a statement by Premier Olof Palme comparing the bombing of North Vietnam with atrocities committed by the Nazis.

Carrier Airman Guilty of Rioting

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 5 (UPI).—*Airman Cleveland Mallory, the second of 19 black sailors to be tried for rioting aboard the carrier Kitty Hawk, was found guilty yesterday of assault and rioting.*

The verdict against the 21-year-old Pittsburgh sailor was returned without deliberation by Judge Bobby D. Bryant, presiding over the special court-martial.

Airman Mallory was accused of striking two white sailors during the rioting last October that left 46 men injured.

The trial judge found the first defendant, Petty Officer Hiram Davis, 21, guilty of unlawful apprehension after 30 minutes of deliberation on Tuesday.

Australia Drops Color Line In Selection of Immigrants

By Robert Trumbull

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 5 (NYT).—*Australia, often accused of racism in the selection of immigrants, has officially barred skin color as a factor in considering prospective settlers. Immigration Minister Albert Jaime Grassby said yesterday.*

The action removes the last vestiges of the "white Australia policy" in immigration.

Following a large influx of Chinese gold-seekers and indentured plantation laborers from Pacific islands in the last century, a 1901 act virtually banning nonwhite immigration was one of the first laws passed by the new federal government of Australia.

After World War II, Australia embarked on a huge population-building program that brought in nearly three million permanent settlers, called "migrants."

"One Australian in every three [in a population of about 13 million] is a migrant or a child or grandchild of a migrant," said Mr. Grassby, whose grandfather came from Spain.

Residence Period Cut

It was only after World War II that the racial ban was modified in stages, first letting a few nonwhites in and then permitting them to become Australian citizens after extended residence—reduced in 1966 from 15 years to 5.

A more recent relaxation has admitted about 4,000 nonwhites and some 6,000 persons of mixed blood a year. But all numerical guidelines have been ended, Mr. Grassby said.

"The emphasis is on the individual and the national need," he asserted.

The new policy means that brown-skinned New Zealand citizens from the country's Polynesian island possessions will be admitted to Australia for the first time on the same basis as white New Zealanders. Mr. Grassby said. This has been a sensitive issue between Australia and its neighbor.

The new guidelines drawn up by Mr. Grassby give first preference in immigration to applicants with close relatives in Australia, then to those with "sponsors" and those with desired skills, regardless of race.

"The demand for unskilled workers is zero," the immigration minister said. "We have unemployment in this category now."

He added that for the first time nonwhite skilled workers will be able to obtain government assistance in their fares to Australia.

But the whole "assisted passage" program, which has enabled immigrants to come from Europe for about $25 apiece, with the Australian government paying the remainder, is "winding down" with the changed employment situation here, Mr. Grassby said.

A combination of rising unemployment, to about 2 percent of the work force—a low proportion in many countries, but high by Australian standards of full employment—and the increasing demand upon schools and other services by the immigrant population has brought pressure to limit immigration.

No Bomb Found on Jumbo Jet Diverted by Extortion Plot

From Wire Dispatches

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, S.D., Jan. 5 (AP).—*Air Force specialists yesterday found no trace of a bomb aboard a Trans World Airlines jumbo jet forced to land here by a threat of an altitude bomb.*

The Boeing-747, scheduled to fly from Madrid to New York, was diverted to this western South Dakota air base after an anonymous phone caller in Spain said a bomb would explode if the plane descended to a level of about 3,000 feet. The altitude here is 3,200 feet.

15 Million Pesetas

The caller said he would tell where the bomb was located if the airline paid him 15 million pesetas ($236,000).

The airliner's Capt. Melvin Manning, 58, said he learned of the bomb threat about one hour out of Madrid. He said he informed the 335 persons on board, who took the news calmly.

Capt. Manning said the plane was routed to mile-high Denver airport but excessive head winds cut its fuel supply and the plane was rediverted to Ellsworth.

Willis Baker, a passenger on the jumbo jet, said: "Just past Newfoundland, the captain told us a man with a Spanish accent had phoned Madrid authorities to say a bomb was aboard which would detonate at a certain altitude. I guess there was some anxiety among those of us in the passenger area, but never anything approaching panic."

The passengers ate at the base officers' club here and telephoned relatives. After a delay of about six hours, they were flown in two planes to New York and Chicago to clear customs.

An Air Force bomb squad began a search of the plane as soon as it landed, and the FBI took charge of the investigation. An FBI spokesman said there had been no report of a bomb found aboard the aircraft. "If a bomb had been found, we'd know about it," the FBI agent said.

The plane was to be flown to Denver today for a more extensive search.

Hijack Foiled

VANCOUVER, Canada, Jan. 5 (AP).—*A would-be hijacker demanding $2 million and a lift to North Vietnam was captured by police yesterday aboard a Pacific Western Airlines Convair prop-jet just before takeoff here, airline officials reported.*

Police were notified after ground officials received a radio message from the parked aircraft that a man holding what appeared to be a gun was demanding to be taken to North Vietnam.

Ground officials asked the man by radio if he would release the plane's 14 passengers. He agreed, and as soon as the passengers were safely outside, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a Vancouver city policeman boarded the plane, confiscated two toy guns and made the arrest.

The plane left Vancouver two hours later with its original load of passengers.

The identity of the arrested man was not immediately available.

U.S. Airports Start Greater Security Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—*Increased security procedures to guard against airplane hijackings go into effect at some 500 U.S. airports today.*

The procedures include electronic screening of all passengers and inspection of carry-on packages and luggage, including women's handbags.

The Air Transport Association recommends that passengers arrive at airports a little earlier than before in order to allow time for the inspection delays.

China Nears Border Talks With Russia, Lattimore Feels

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).—*The Chinese Communists are possibly preparing for "serious negotiations" with the Soviet Union on their border problems, according to Owen Lattimore, the noted China scholar who visited the country in 1971 and 1972.*

He added that whatever happened, he doubted that the Russians would make the mistake of invading deep into China.

Speaking with Prof. Kaichi Nomura of Japan in a discussion sponsored by the Mainichi newspapers, Mr. Lattimore said:

"I had the impression that possibly the Chinese, having greatly improved their international position all around the world, are getting ready for serious negotiations with the Russians about their frontiers."

He added that when he told this to friends in Russia: "One man replied that, if so, they had a funny way of doing it because their language was getting tougher and tougher." Mr. Lattimore's explanation was that "their language gets toughest just before they are ready to negotiate."

Although preliminary discussions about disputed borders and sporadic fighting there have been held in the last few years, the talks quickly broke down.

Elaborating on his opinion that the Russians would never invade China in depth, Mr. Lattimore said: "The Americans had some experience in Korea. They know about it theoretically from the German invasion of Russia. But the Russians have actually suffered foreign invasion, and they know what to do with an enemy, when the enemy penetrates deeply into your country. They are not likely to make the same mistake in invading another country."

Although the Chinese say that up to a million Soviet soldiers are on the Chinese-Soviet border, Mr. Lattimore said his own observations had not borne this out. The American scholar, now at Leeds University in England, cited his two recent visits.

"My own impression from traveling is obviously not authoritative," he said. "But as far as I have seen anything, in 1971 I traveled in eastern Siberia and in 1972 I traveled from China across Mongolia into Siberia, and I saw no signs of heavy troop concentrations."

He said that although there were Chinese reports of 300,000 to 300,000 Soviet soldiers in Mongolia, a non-Communist diplomat there had told him that the maximum was closer to 20,000 or 30,000.

Veterans in U.S. Are Receiving Record Benefits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—*Veterans who hold GI insurance from World War I and II will get a record dividend this year, Veterans Affairs Administrator Donald E. Johnson announced yesterday.*

The 3.85 million holders of World War II National Service life-insurance policies will get an average dividend of $72, compared with $68 last year, the head of the Veterans Administration said. The 147,000 holders of World War I U.S. government life-insurance policies will get an average dividend of $143, compared with $135 last year.

Mr. Johnson said that the number of GI home-loan guarantees reached 356,000 in 1972, the highest level in 15 years and 30 percent more than in 1971. He predicted a continued increase this year.

The VA administrator also said participation in veterans' education benefits is expected to reach a record high of two million trainees in the current fiscal year, which will end June 30. That is an increase of more than 100,000 over the last fiscal year.

He said: "The one million patients who will be cared for by the VA this year is the greatest number in history, and is 130,000 over the record number treated in fiscal 1972. Similarly, the 11 million outpatient visits to be handled by VA this year is an all-time high and nearly 1.5 million more than last year."

Iron and Steel Strike Is Averted in Ruhr

KREFELD, West Germany, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*Union and management representatives of the North Rhine-Westphalia iron and steel industry reached agreement early today on wage increases for the industry's 220,000 workers, averting a strike that could have brought one of the world's largest steel-producing areas to a standstill.*

Old EEC-6 Executive Ends Duty; New One Starts Today

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*The Executive Commission of the old, six-nation Common Market held a last farewell meeting here today and toasted itself out of office with speeches and champagne.*

Tomorrow, Sicco Mansholt, outgoing president of the European community's supreme policy-setting and administrative body, will hand over power to his successor, France's François-Xavier Ortoli. The EEC Executive Commission will then begin what could turn out to be a marathon session to share out the different portfolios between the members of the enlarged body.

In a farewell speech today, Mr. Mansholt referred to the "intense and difficult work" which the old commission had to carry out since it began its term in July 1970, sources said.

He paid tribute to the efforts of Raymond Barre in getting the Common Market started on the road to economic and monetary union, and to Jean-François Deniau for his important role in the EEC enlargement negotiations.

Replying, the Commission's senior vice-president, Wilhelm Haferkamp, paid tribute to Mr. Mansholt's "unique role in the annals of Europe's political scene."

Not everyone had always agreed with Mr. Mansholt's statements. Mr. Haferkamp said, but all had recognized his uncontested leadership. He would remain prominent on the European scene, Mr. Haferkamp said.

Wilson vs. Mansholt

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*British Labor party leader Harold Wilson said last night that the Common Market would find it difficult to resist possible British demands to quit the nine-nation community.*

Mr. Wilson was replying to comments of Mr. Mansholt on Tuesday night, when Mr. Mansholt said that any future Labor government would be brought before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg "if it tried to take Britain out of the community.

"If Dr. Mansholt is talking about penal sanctions against a decision taken by the British Parliament, I think he is taking on a great deal more than just sending a couple of gendarmes to take me in charge," Mr. Wilson said on a television program.

"It will be a decision taken by the British Parliament—elected by the British people—and perhaps it should be remembered that the last gentleman who tried to arrest five members of Parliament in the 17th century [King Charles] ended up by having a civil war and losing his head," he added.

A future Labor government would give the last word on EEC membership to the British people through general elections or a referendum, Mr. Wilson said.

East Germany Recognized by More Nations

From Wire Dispatches

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5.—*The Netherlands and Luxembourg today established diplomatic relations with East Germany, bringing to three the number of NATO nations with such ties and to 57 the total of countries around the world that recognize the German Democratic Republic.*

The Dutch government said its relations would be at the ambassadorial level, but did not specify a date for the exchange of envoys. A Luxembourg spokesman said that his country had not decided to exchange ambassadors. Luxembourg is represented in many countries by the Netherlands.

Belgium on Dec. 27 became the first NATO nation to recognize the German Democratic Republic. Like Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are members of NATO, the European Economic Community and the Benelux union.

Uganda Is 58th

KAMPALA, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*Uganda today became the 58th nation to establish diplomatic relations with East Germany.*

Canada Deplores Raids

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*The Canadian House of Commons today approved a government resolution deploring recent U.S. air attacks on the Hanoi and Haiphong areas of North Vietnam and urging America to abstain from any further such raids. The resolution had all-party support and drew only one hint of opposition before being approved on a voice vote.*

Sadat Orders Panel to Study Student Unrest

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*President Anwar Sadat tonight ordered a parliamentary committee to investigate student troubles which have closed Egypt's universities.*

It was announced here that the president had asked Hafez Badawy, the speaker of parliament, to form a committee to investigate recent student events.

Parliamentary factfinding missions usually deal with major issues which could affect the Egyptian home front. One such committee recently investigated the troubles between Moslem and Christian communities.

5 Laborites Protest

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—*A five-member delegation from Britain's opposition Labor party called on the U.S. Embassy here today to protest the recent bombing of North Vietnam.*

Libya 'Solidarity' With Malta in U.K. Rent Dispute

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*Libya has pledged full support to Malta in its latest dispute with Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over rent for British bases, an official statement here said.*

The statement was issued after Prime Minister Dom Mintoff returned here last night from a daylong visit to Libya, where he had talks with Col. Moamer Qadhafi and other Libyan leaders.

The statement said Col. Qadhafi pledged his country's backing to Mr. Mintoff and assured him of Libya's determination to stand by its "friendly neighbor in this difficult hour." Libya "urges all other peaceful Mediterranean states to declare their solidarity with Malta and give it support in its just claim," the statement added.

Malta is demanding an increase of 10 percent in the £14 million annual rent which Britain and NATO pay. Mr. Mintoff says this is to offset losses caused by the drop in value of sterling since the floating of the pound.

Britain's first rent installment for 1973 of £3.5 million was sent to Malta this week but was returned.

Mali Acts to Sever Relations With Israel

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5 (UPI).—*The Foreign Ministry said today that Mali had communicated its intent to break diplomatic relations with Israel.*

A break by Mali would make it the fifth African nation to sever ties with Israel in 10 months. Its neighbor on the east, Niger, broke off relations with Jerusalem yesterday.

Including Mali, Israel maintains diplomatic relations with 28 African nations. It has posted ambassadors to 21 of them.

U.S. Hunts 100 for Smuggling Heroin Inside Corpses of GIs

By Philip A. McCombs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—*The alleged plot to smuggle heroin from Vietnam into the United States in the bodies of American war dead involves up to 100 conspirators, as well as various government informers, federal agents alleged, corrupted by drug merchants, the mysterious slaying of a government witness and other characteristics of a sophisticated, ruthless operation, according to U.S. authorities.*

Squads of government agents and prosecutors who have tracked the alleged ring for eight years from an American bar in Bangkok to North Carolina, New York, Colorado and other points say the ring is one of the ten biggest heroin smuggling operations in the world.

They also say that despite convictions of some members of the ring, much of the government's effort has been thwarted by these developments:

● In Denver early last year, three men were convicted of smuggling heroin inside a crate on a military flight from Southeast Asia.

When agents substituted soap powder for the heroin and replaced the crate in a loading shed under surveillance, the crate mysteriously disappeared, and the agents were left without the further arrests they had hoped for.

● A New York trial of several people caught with 25 pounds of heroin failed to get a single conviction in 1969 after an important witness was found dead in a car with six bullets in his skull the day the trial began. His killer has not been found.

● A man was arrested Dec. 11 and charged with impersonating an Army sergeant after agents diverted his military flight to Andrews Air Force Base here on a tip that the body of an American serviceman on the plane had heroin inside it. No heroin was found in the plane or the body, and another man on the flight—a defendant in the New York case and in another one—was released and not charged.

No Evidence Yet

An assistant U.S. attorney in Baltimore said in a Dec. 13 hearing that the alleged conspiracy had brought in "multikilo amounts of heroin . . . most frequently . . . placed within the bodies of dead Vietnam veterans," but the government has produced no evidence of this yet.

Federal officials say they believe there had been heroin inside the body examined at Andrews, but that it was removed during a stop in Honolulu while the body was unguarded.

Agents actively investigating these and other related incidents have been discreet, but their investigation was disclosed after the arrest of Thomas Edward Southerland at Andrews led to court action.

Southerland pleaded innocent today. He was indicted by a federal grand jury on nine counts involving false military permits, passes and leave orders used to board Air Force flights from Thailand to the United States.

Agents and attorneys are centering their investigations in Bangkok and in North Carolina, according to informed sources.

According to officials, drugs reaching Bangkok from various parts of Southeast Asia since 1965 have been hidden in crates, bodies or other items to be placed on military aircraft headed for the United States or for bases in the Pacific where they would be transferred to aircraft headed for the United States.

Military System

Once the goods were inside the United States members of the alleged conspiracy penetrated the military system—using either real or false military personnel—collected the drugs and distributed them throughout the country.

North Carolina became the center of the investigation in the United States as agents found that many of their suspects lived there. The investigation has focused on the town of Goldsboro and the giant Fort Bragg Army base in Fayetteville, according to well-placed sources.

The investigating group—led by U.S. customs agents and including agents from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Federal Bureau of Investigation and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division—is known informally among federal authorities as the Herman Jackson task force, according to the sources.

Jackson is described by officials as a 40-year-old former military man who at one time was part-owner of a bar in Bangkok. He was a defendant in the New York case and was acquitted when the government withdrew its case, official records show.

Jackson was convicted by a federal jury in Denver early last year after he was arrested on charges of importing 22 1/4 pounds of 93 percent pure heroin from Thailand in the crate which later disappeared.

Arrests in Spain

BARCELONA, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—*Members of Spain's paramilitary Civil Guard disguised as hippies infiltrated and broke up three drug-smuggling gangs here and arrested 31 people, police said today.*

Those arrested were Spaniards except for Carlo Mesina, 38, an Italian, Hermy Browee, 19, of Holland, and Maria del Carmen Abraham Echevarria, 22, from the Philippines.

Police said the gangs made frequent trips to Amsterdam and Morocco to buy quantities of LSD and hashish, which they sold in Spain for 10 times the buying price.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Overcast
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	54	Fair
BEIRUT	18	64	Sunny
BELGRADE	0	32	Overcast
BERLIN	1	34	Overcast
BRUSSELS	0	32	Overcast
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Fair
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Overcast
FLORENCE	10	50	Fair
FRANKFURT	-1	30	Overcast
GENEVA	1	34	Overcast
HELSINKI	0	32	Fair
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair
LISBON	9	48	Sunny
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy
MADRID	5	41	Sunny
MILAN	3	46	Fair
MONTREAL	0	32	Snow
MOSCOW	-2	28	Snow
MUNICH	0	32	Fair
NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
NICE	15	59	Fair
OSLO	12	54	Fair
PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
PRAGUE	-1	30	Overcast
ROME	14	57	Fair
SOFIA	-1	34	Snow
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Fair
TEL AVIV	21	70	Sunny
TUNIS	14	57	Fair
VENICE	8	46	Fair
VIENNA	2	36	Overcast
WARSAW	-1	30	Overcast
WASHINGTON	8	46	Cloudy
ZURICH	0	32	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Flaine playground paradise for young rascals



Nursery, Kindergarten, playrooms, workshops for hobbies and handicrafts, childrens ski school... The kids love it here... so will you! Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

ganising Administration

xon Names 3 in Cabinet Roles as Coordinators

INGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).— t Nixon named three sec- n cabinet members as ntial counselors today and hem broadened responsi- in overseeing the federal the areas of natural es, human resources and nity development.

ncing further steps in his p of the executive branch,

Mr. Nixon moved to implement the organizational principles he said he will again ask Congress to place in the law.

Mr. Nixon said Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz will take on the additional post of counselor for natural resources; that Caspar Weinberger, secretary-designate of health, education and welfare, will become counselor for human resources; and that James Lynn, secretary-designate of housing and urban development, will become counselor for community development.

Each of the three will have an office next door to the White House, and each will chair a committee of the White House domestic council, composed of those department heads having substantial responsibilities in his area, Mr. Nixon said.

To Coordinate Activities

The new counselors will coordinate federal activities which would be handled by new departments of natural resources, human resources and community development if Congress approves the government reorganization plan Mr. Nixon has said he will submit again.

"It should be understood that the functions of all 11 executive departments and of all the independent agencies of the federal government will continue under these arrangements precisely as they are at present," Mr. Nixon said.

"Only the passage of legislation or the acceptance of reorganization plans by Congress can alter those functions."

President Nixon meanwhile accepted the resignation of Robert Ball as Social Security administrator, the White House said today.

In his decade as head of the vast social-insurance program, Mr. Ball has developed friendships with key members of Congress, and his departure could stir controversy on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Ball's successor was not announced.

Strategic Talks

Mr. Nixon was also said to be considering U. Alexis Johnson, the top State Department career officer, to replace Gerard C. Smith as the chief U.S. strategic arms talks negotiator.

Mr. Johnson, 64, is the No. 3 man in the State Department, with the title of under secretary of state for political affairs. He has served as ambassador to Japan, Thailand and Czechoslovakia.

The White House yesterday announced the resignation of Mr. Smith as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In that position he negotiated with the Soviet Union the first strategic arms limitation agreement.

White House Staff

The President also said he is streamlining his personal staff, designating five assistants who "will work immediately under me, and at my direction, to integrate and unify policies and operations throughout the executive branch . . . and to oversee all of the activities for which the President is responsible."

The five assistants, and their areas of responsibility and authority are:

H. R. Haldeman, administration of the White House office; John Ehrlichman, domestic affairs; Henry Kissinger, foreign affairs; Roy Ash, executive management and George P. Shultz, economic affairs.

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Kissinger served on Mr. Nixon's first-term White House staff. Mr. Shultz will continue as Treasury secretary while taking on the additional duties, and Mr. Ash will do likewise as new director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In outlining his reasons for the move, Mr. Nixon said that reorganization of operating departments rests with Congress but that the President should apply "on a smaller scale, at the staff levels closest to him, those organizational principles which he asks the Congress to apply on a giant scale across the whole federal establishment."

eer Is Right n Francisco as No Quake

N FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 ters).—Reuben Green- 's second prediction came yesterday—San Francisco ot have an earthquake at

ly last week Mr. Green- revised an earlier warn- of his that the city would it at 9 a.m. Jan. 4 by as stating an earthquake as one that shattered it in

Greenspan, a 66-year- recluse who has been pre- ng earthquakes with vary- success for the past 40 said last Friday that calculations had been g and the earthquake ld not happen. He was

at Captain ts 15 Years Heroin Case

RSEILLES, Jan. 5 (AP).— arseilles court today sen- Louis Boucan, 58, captain e lobster fishing boat Ca- des Temps, which was with 409 kilograms of aboard, to 15 years in

can was arrested Feb. 29, when the fishing ship was ed by customs inspectors Villefranche-sur-Mer as it tarting on a trip to Miami. ction of the ship turned up heroin in concrete hold

testimony at the trial, Bou- said that he had made two us trips to the United in fishing boats.

e Santoni, 41, who was sed to take charge of the n in Miami, also was sen- d to 15 years in prison. e-Françoise de Passario- ard, former wife of Boucan, sentenced to two years in

four other men tried in ab- were given sentences rang- from 2 to 20 years. One of , Laurent Fiocconi, was re- ted to be serving two sen- es of 25 and 19 years in m in the United States for trafficking.

aldheim Issues peal for Food r Bangladesh

NITED NATIONS, Jan. Reuters).—Secretary-General Waldheim today issued a ed appeal to governments rovide 1,700,000 tons of food for Bangladesh this year. the same time the head of N relief operation there, Sir rt Jackson, met here with entatives of potential donor ies at UN headquarters. told them the food situa- for the first quarter of the was satisfactory, but there "grave anxiety" over the stock situation during the nder of 1973.

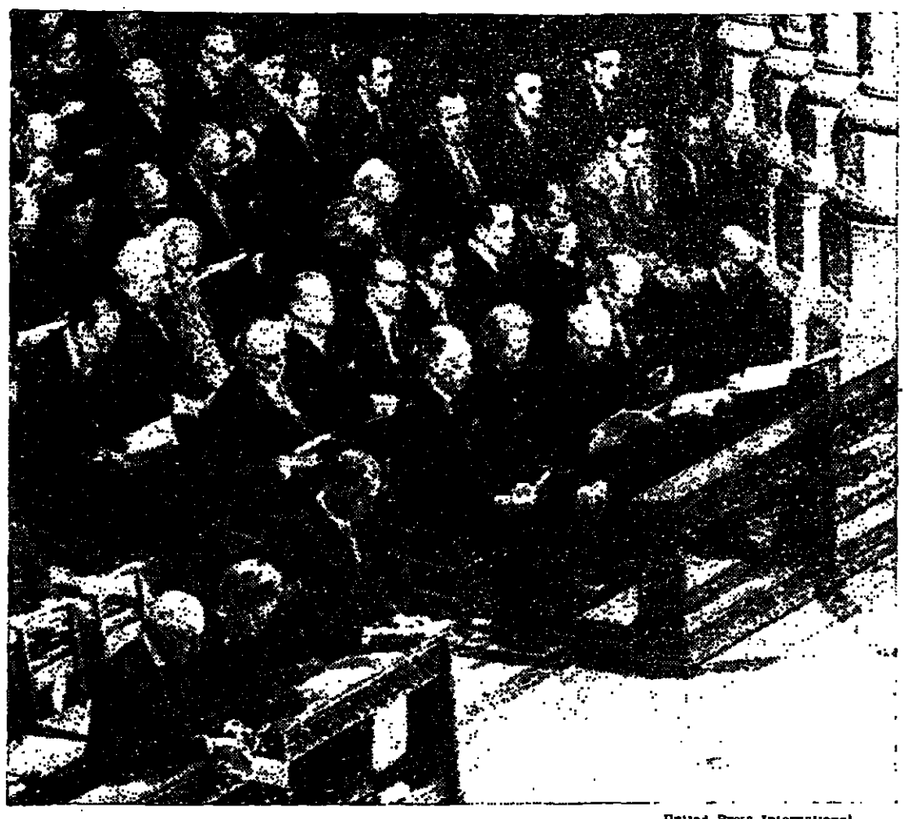
. Waldheim reported earlier week that, as a result of a late-year harvest, 2,500,000 of food grains will have to ported into Bangladesh this

said the Bangladesh gov- ent had committed one-third s foreign currency reserves urchasing about 800,000 tons ain and to the chartering land water transport.

appealed for international n to provide the remain- 700,000 tons needed to avert ation, as well as $5 million ovide inland water transport.

ke in Ecuador

JITO, Jan. 5 (UPD.)—An quake rocked the coastal of Ecuador last night, send- many persons fleeing from homes in fright. First re- said there were no casual-



United Press International.

MEMORIAL SERVICE—Foreign statesmen, government officials, family members and friends at service for Harry Truman Friday at Washington National Cathedral. Identifiable at lower left: Son-in-law Clifton Daniel, daughter Margaret and Vice-President Spiro Agnew. Secretary of State William Rogers is across aisle from Vice-President and Chief Justice Warren Burger is two rows behind Mr. Rogers.

U.S., Foreign Officials in Attendance

Rites for Truman Are Held in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—U.S. and foreign officials who were not invited to the simple, private funeral last week for Harry S Truman gathered in the National Cathedral here today at services for the 33d President.

Friends, political associates and representatives of dozens of countries nearly filled the 2,000-seat cathedral to hear Mr. Truman eulogized as a man who had "no wrinkles in his honesty."

Many countries were represented by their ambassadors here.

Mr. Truman died Dec. 26 at age 88 and was buried in the courtyard of the library in Independence, Mo., that has the documents and mementos of his career. He had requested that only members of his family and close friends attend the funeral service at the library.

President Nixon, who flew to Independence to pay his respects before the funeral, did not attend the service today. Among those who did were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, Democratic and Republican leaders of the House and Senate, Prime Minister Jack Lynch of Ireland, President Zalman Shazar of Israel, Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor of Britain, Premier Kim Jong Pil of South Korea, and Carlos Romulo, Foreign Secretary of the Philippines.

About 200 seats were open to the public.

Mr. Truman's only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, and her husband, Clifton Daniel, represented the family. Mrs. Truman, who is 87 and in frail health, did not travel to Washington for the ceremony.

Next to the Daniels sat Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, the widow of the 34th President.

The eulogy was delivered by the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre jr., dean of the cathedral. He said in part:

"Blessed too is that man who is ready; whose life is bowed to the summons that would lay on him the mantle of destiny. In the eyes of his countrymen, Harry Truman was found to be such a man, earthly plain, there were no wrinkles in his honesty."

U.S. Notables Attend Rites In Memory of Rep. Boggs

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 (NYT).—National figures paid tribute to Rep. Hale Boggs at St. Louis Cathedral here yesterday at a mass attended by Mrs. Pat Nixon, former President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Vice-President Agnew and others.

New Orleans Archbishop Philip M. Hannan celebrated the solemn mass for Rep. Boggs, D., La., former House majority leader who has been missing since Oct. 16 while on a flight from Anchorage, Alaska, to Juneau.

Speaking at the mass, Rep. Carl Albert, D., Okla., who Wednesday was renamed House speaker, said that Rep. Boggs was "my right arm," relating that the two had served together for a full decade in the Democratic leadership.

The mass followed by a day a decision by Congress to declare the House seat Rep. Boggs held for 28 years vacant. Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards is expected to call a special election, probably March 20, to fill the post. Also at the ceremony was Mrs. Lindy Boggs, wife of the congressman and a likely candidate for the post.

The search for Rep. Boggs, Alaskan Rep. Nick Begich, Russell Brown, an aide to Rep. Begich, and pilot Don Jonz lasted for 39 days. Rep. Boggs was in Alaska to help Rep. Begich campaign. The three others who went down with Rep. Boggs have been officially declared dead by an Alaskan court. But Rep. Boggs is not legally dead as Louisiana law has no provision for an official finding of death in cases where no body is found.

Impact on SALT Talks Seen

Pentagon Urges All ICBMs Be Given Triple Warheads

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—The Pentagon has recommended expansion of the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile force so that all 1,000 of the strategic missiles eventually can carry a highly accurate type of triple warhead.

For several years, the Defense Department had planned to put the triple warhead known as MIRV (Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles) on 550 of the missiles. But in the new fiscal 1974 military budget request, which goes to the Congress later this month, the Pentagon is recommending a start on a project which would allow eventual expansion to cover some or all of the rest.

Military sources say that the decision whether to approve the Pentagon recommendation rests with the White House, and a favorable decision could have an important impact on the current second round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The United States is expected to press at these talks for reduction either of the number of missiles carrying multiple warheads or of the number of individual warheads carried on each missile.

The Soviet Union has not yet flight-tested or deployed a MIRV similar to those in service aboard several hundred land-based Minuteman missiles and submarine-based Poseidon missiles. But the Russians do have about 290 large missiles and about 90 silos for additional large missiles which might eventually carry MIRVs more powerful than and possibly as accurate as the U.S. versions.

Thus, the U.S. move to expand the Minuteman MIRV force could be seen as a bargaining step intended to make it more worthwhile for the Soviet Union to agree to some multiple warhead limitation. Since it would take several years for the U.S. to deploy more than 550 multiple-warhead missiles, some success in arms talks could be achieved before new deployments were made.

At the same time, a favorable White House decision would keep the production line open.

A decision has to be made soon, Air Force officials have said, with respect to the future of the Minuteman program. Otherwise, production lines for the missile's rocket motors would have to shut down soon and the cost of reopening them would increase if it were decided later to expand the force.

Currently, the United States has about 250 Minuteman missiles, the version that carries the three-part MIRV warhead, deployed in underground concrete and steel silos. The other 750 missiles are older Minuteman-1 and 2 versions. The original plan called for conversion of the Minuteman-1 missiles to create a 550-missile Minuteman-3 force during fiscal 1974, which will begin July 1.

To go beyond 550, the Air Force would have to convert the remaining 450 Minuteman-2 missiles, which would involve replacing all three rocket motors on each missile plus adding the MIRV warheads.

The Soviet Union continues to lag well behind the United States in deploying an accurate multiple warhead system. However, intelligence sources say that within the past several weeks, the Russians have test-fired for the first time a large new missile which appears to be destined for deployment in the 90 large new silos constructed during 1971 and 1972.

The missile apparently did not carry multiple warheads and it is still uncertain whether the Russians have mastered the technique of putting individual warheads on the top of a single missile and guiding each one accurately to different targets.

Woman Teacher Slain In Her N.Y. Apartment

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—A young woman teacher who had dedicated her life to helping the handicapped was found in her small apartment Wednesday, apparently raped, stabbed 20 times and bludgeoned with a statuette of herself, police reported.

The body was discovered after officials at St. Joseph School for the Deaf sent someone to look for Miss Roseann Quin, 28, after she did not show up for work.

Sirhan Ordered to Pay Man He Wounded

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP).—Sirhan B. Sirhan, convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has been ordered to pay $17,500 to one of five persons wounded in the gunfire that felled Sen. Kennedy.

Irwin Stroll, wounded in the left leg in the shooting June 5, 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel following Sen. Kennedy's California presidential primary victory speech, was awarded the judgment yesterday. Sirhan, who is serving a life sentence, was ordered to pay Mr. Stroll $15,000 damages and $3,500 pulitive damages.

Bobby Seale Changes Style To Run for Mayor of Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 5 (UPI).—The young black candidate running for mayor of Oakland predicts he will be swept into office on April 17 by a landslide majority. His name: Bobby Seale. His political backing: the Black Panther party.

"Since Huey [Newton, cofounder of the Black Panthers] and I have got out of jail, we have put the Black Panther party on the right track," Mr. Seale tells prospective voters at a senior citizens' center.

"Huey and I don't believe in the concept of dropping out of the system."

At 35, Bobby Seale's style has changed a lot from the black power militant whose murder trial in New Haven, Conn., ended in a hung jury in May, 1971.

The clenched fist salute has been replaced by the political handshake, the black leather jacket by a conservative suit sheathed in a beige topcoat.

Chicago Seven'

The man who was bound and gagged for outbursts of four-letter words during the "Chicago Seven" trial now speaks calmly of voter-registration, unemployment and the evils of sickle cell anemia.

"You know, all we are thinking about is jobs," Mr. Seale tells passersby, both black and white, at a downtown housing project.

Mr. Seale's main campaign theme is that $4.7 million in federal funds expected by Oakland should go towards creating jobs for Oakland's unemployed. And he has tried to build a political base for his party through acts of charity in the city.

During the past year the Panthers have tested 35,000 persons for sickle cell anemia, given away 5,000 15-pound bags of groceries, set up a school breakfast program, and operated a van service transporting senior citizens to their banks so they won't be robbed on the way.

An elderly woman stopped Mr. Seale on the campaign trail recently, sobbing because she had no money to buy turkeys for her family's Christmas dinner. That afternoon, two turkeys arrived gift-wrapped at the woman's home—"compliments of Mr. Seale."

Mr. Seale figures that he can capture a full 90 percent of Oakland's 156,000 registered voters, 40 percent of whom are blacks and 10 percent Chicano. In addition, he hopes to register 50,000 new black voters.

"With our organization in each of nine districts we can pull out 90 percent to the polls," he says.

Politicians Skeptical

Politicians, both black and white, are skeptical. They say middle-class blacks are as unfriendly to Mr. Seale as a lot of whites.

White Mayor John H. Reading, who is running for re-election, said he thought Mr. Seale could attract "about 8,000 votes" at best.

But Mr. Seale hopes to pick up additional white votes by addressing such unlikely audiences as the Lions Club and the Voice of Christ revival.

"I'm going to campaign more in the white community," he says. "White people want to hear me talk because I'm Bobby Seale. My name is a household word."

The reception has been good if somewhat skeptical.

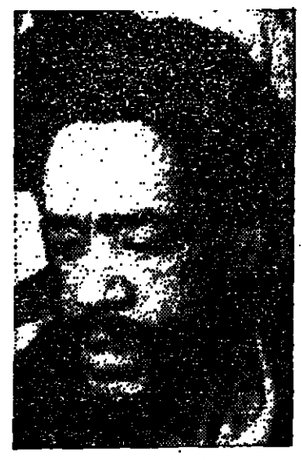
"I admire him. It's good to see a man turn completely around and so much help his community. But I don't know if I would vote for him," says white business executive Tony Schwarzburg, 34.

"I didn't realize he's so clean-cut," said shop clerk William Clark, 46.

And an elderly saleslady who received a peck on the cheek from Mr. Sale said afterwards: "He's very gracious."

But every now and then the revolutionary rhetoric of the old Bobby Seale creeps in. He told a university audience recently: "We can lay a base and become the first city in the country which can be used as a revolutionary camp.

"And as a revolutionary camp taking over a whole city government, we can bring the power back to the people."



Bobby Seale

U.S. Scientists Copy Prints Of 'Abominable Snowman'

KATMANDU, Nepal, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—An American explorer today displayed three plaster casts of footprints he believes were made by a yeti—abominable snowman.

Jeffrey McNeely, a zoologist, after arriving here on foot from a remote section of eastern Nepal, said the yeti had walked right next to one of his expedition's tents five days before Christmas, but did not disturb its occupants, two other American scientists.

"These footprints seem pretty convincing to me," Mr. McNeely, of Los Angeles, said. He reported that the casts had been taken from footprints in six inches of fresh snow at an elevation of 12,000 feet just outside the tent of Edward Cronin, an ornithologist, and Dr. Howard Emery, a physician and zoologist.

Mr. Cronin and Dr. Emery awoke and found strange tracks outside their tent, Mr. McNeely said in a report to the Nepalese Foreign Ministry today.

Print's Dimensions

"The tracks were 22 centimeters long and 12 wide with a wide, rounded heel," said the report. "The hallux [big toe] was the largest toe, somewhat lower on the foot than the other four toes."

The report went on:

"It was a distinct line of prints and details of the tracks could be clearly seen.

"The tracks did not even remotely resemble those of bear or snow leopard. They seem to be the tracks of a primate, and monkeys [both langurs and macaques] have been seen in the area.

"However, the footprints are considerably larger than those of any monkey and are much wider in relation to the length than are tracks of monkeys.

"It seems quite clear that the tracks belong to an animal which is still unknown to science."

The report said the tracks came up toward the expedition's No. 2 camp from the valley of the Barun Khola River. They veered to walk within a foot of the tent, with short strides—as if the animal seemed to take some interest in the tent. Then the tracks continued over a ridge onto a slope which had only spotty snow cover, making tracking impossible.

Several hundred meters up the slope toward No. 3 camp the tracks reappeared before vanishing in a rhododendron thicket, said Mr. McNeely, who with Mr. Cronin heads a group called the Arun Valley Wildlife Expedition.

A Yeti's Victim

Mr. McNeely also brought out some tufts of gray hair of an animal which the expedition's Sherpas say was killed by a yeti. Mr. McNeely has been unable to identify the animal and is sending the tufts to Chicago's Field Museum for further investigation.

The six young American scientists in the team plan to remain in the Arun Valley area, between the Everest and Kanchenjunga massifs, for another year. They arrived there three months ago.

The expedition is sponsored by the Association for the Conservation of Wildlife in Bangkok, and also receives support from the World Wildlife Fund, the British Natural History Museum, Chicago's Field Museum, the University of Tokyo and the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology.

8 Die in Japan Alps

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).—Eight mountaineers were killed and three others were missing in avalanches and heavy snowstorms in the Japan Alps in central Japan during the first four days of the new year, police reported today.

U.S. Postal Service Says It Improves, But Not All Agree

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service gives itself high marks after its first fiscal year of operation, but at least one congressman would give it "a big 'F'."

"For a while, people accepted and joked about bad mail service," said Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D., Fla., "but it's no longer funny to anyone, it's a serious problem."

Rep. Rogers has asked the House Post Office Committee and the General Accounting Office to investigate the new postal system, which changed from a department to the semi-autonomous service last July 1, with the mandate of becoming self-sustaining by 1984.

"All Americans, if they had to grade postal service," Rep. Rogers said yesterday, "would give a big 'F' for failure to improve. The quality has deteriorated rather than improved."

However, Postmaster General E. T. Klassen says the service met its two major goals during its first year—improvement in quality and reliability of mail services and reduction of costs.

In his first annual report to the service's board of governors, released yesterday, Mr. Klassen said: "While our service performance is still uneven, our tests indicate the mail service overall continues to improve." Mr. Klassen said postal revenues, fees and income for the first year provided 84 percent of the service's total costs, up from an average 80 percent for the three-year period 1969-71.

He also said the combination of increased productivity and the commitment by postal managers to hold down costs enabled the service to announce last summer that it would cancel the budgeted $450-million increase in postage rates scheduled to go into effect this month.

Mr. Klassen's report covered the year ended last June 30.

Mr. Klassen said Americans sent a record 87.2 billion pieces of mail last year—491 per person—with 49 billion pieces going first class. He said 94 percent of the first-class mail deposited by 5 p.m. and destined for local delivery is at its destination the next day. The average delivery time decreased from 1.7 days to 1.6 days, he said.

In the category of parcel post, he said, the average time for delivery decreased from 4.9 days during the final quarter of 1971 to 4.3 days in the final quarter of this year.

Mr. Klassen reported that "only second-class mail—generally used by newspapers, magazines and other publications—plus non-profit third-class mail and educational and library materials sent fourth class did not pay their own way."

He said labor costs comprise 85 percent of the Postal Service's total outlay. Hiring restrictions imposed March 29, he said, resulted in a drop in postal employment by more than 33,000 persons in the next four months through attrition. The number of employees totaled 706,400 by the end of the fiscal year.

New President Of U.S. Miners Cuts Own Pay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Arnold Miller, the insurgent coal miner who won the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America in a bitterly contested election last month, announced yesterday he is cutting his own salary and the salaries of other union officials and staff members.

Mr. Miller said at a news conference that the salary cuts were only the beginning of a broad drive to revitalize and reform the union that he took over with his defeat of the former president, W. A. Boyle.

Mr. Miller reduced his own salary from $50,000 to $35,000 a year. The salaries of Vice-President Mike Trbovich and Secretary-Treasurer Harry Patrick were cut from $40,000 to $30,000. In addition, all three officers voluntarily gave up an automatic $25-a-day expense allowance that had been collected by their predecessors.

The new general counsel of the union, Joseph A. "Chip" Yablonski, will earn $35,000, compared to the $48,000 a year plus $8 a day paid to his predecessor, Edward Carey. Mr. Yablonski is the son of Joseph A. Yablonski who unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Boyle in 1969, and was later murdered along with his wife and a daughter.

Chicago Alderman Jailed for Embezzling

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP).—Fred D. Hubbard, a Chicago alderman who vanished for months with funds for a minority hiring program, pleaded guilty today to embezzling $100,000. He was sentenced to serve two years in prison.

Hubbard eluded authorities for more than a year before FBI agents arrested him in a suburban Los Angeles card club last August. A former high-school teacher and YMCA social worker, Hubbard was charged in a 16-count federal indictment with embezzling and passing bad checks.

37 Portuguese Listed Freed in Mozambique

GENEVA, Jan. 5 (AP).—The World Alliance of Reformed Churches has reported that Portuguese authorities have released 37 members of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique held in Machava Jail since last June.

They were freed Dec. 29 from the same prison where the president of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Zedequias Manganhela, reportedly hanged himself in his cell earlier this month. According to church sources, another church leader also died there under mysterious circumstances but church reports of a suicide have been denied by Portuguese officials.

Mt. Etna Smoking

CATANIA, Sicily, Jan. 5 (AP).—Columns of white smoke billowed today from the central crater of Mt. Etna, Europe's tallest and most active volcano. Vulcanologists ruled out immediate danger.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 6-7, 1973 *

A House Divided

One of the central issues—if not the central issue—facing the renewed peace talks Monday seems to be South Vietnam's demand, apparently backed by the United States, that any accord recognize and support the continuing existence of two Vietnams.

This would mean eliminating the first of nine points in the text released by Hanoi on Oct. 26 and substantially confirmed by Henry Kissinger which stated that "the United States recognizes the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreement."

It would also appear to mean a renunciation of the constitution of South Vietnam which was promulgated by then chief of state Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu on April 1, 1967. The preamble declares that a republican form of government is to be established "for the purpose of uniting the nation, unifying the territory and assuring independence, freedom and democracy with justice and altruism for the present and future generations."

The idea of the permanent division of Vietnam, which has long been the logical outgrowth of United States policy there, has never won wide acceptance in either North or South. The real issue, which has not been resolved after more than a decade of inconclusive struggle, is how reunification is to be achieved. This is a problem that must be left to the Vietnamese to work out for themselves. It does not legitimately concern the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Lynch vs. IRA

Officially, Prime Minister Jack Lynch has come to the United States to encourage more investment in the Republic of Ireland. He is believed, however, to intend to use his five days in the United States to dissuade Irish-Americans from contributing funds ostensibly for relief in Northern Ireland but used to buy guns and ammunition for the Irish Republican Army Provisionals. Such a timely admonition from such a source cannot be sounded too loudly or too often.

For much too long, Americans have been giving substantial sums to dubious organizations under the impression that they were helping to relieve suffering among Ulster's Catholics. Much of this money has gone instead to fuel the campaign of murder, terror and destruction carried on by the IRA's "provos." Mr. Lynch's justice minister, Desmond O'Malley, did his best to get this message across during a visit to the United States last October.

The prime minister should be able to make the point even more effectively. He can hardly be accused of indifference to the plight of Ulster Catholics or to the cause of eventual unification of Ireland. He has often spoken out against IRA terrorism; he comes to the United States this time as a leader who has cracked down hard on both wings of the illegal organization and its leaders south of the Ulster border.

Mr. Lynch arrives in New York at the peak of his political power. He has led Ireland into the European Common Market after winning overwhelmingly a referendum sanctioning that historic step. He has engineered repeal of a section of the 1937 constitution that had maintained a "special position" for the Roman Catholic Church; and has promised other overdue social reforms aimed at building a "new Ireland" that Ulster Protestants might be willing to join.

More than on any previous visit, the prime minister will speak as an authentic Irish voice of great authority, and Americans who are interested in seeing a peaceful, prosperous, united Ireland should listen carefully to what he has to say.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bailing Out

The United States Navy has now joined the ranks of the American investing public. It has no business in this role, and its action is full of dangerous implications.

The Navy bought $1.7 million worth of preferred stock of the near-bankrupt Gap Instrument Corporation late last month, hoping thereby to forestall the company's collapse in the middle of an unprofitable defense contract. This is the latest example of the alarming readiness of the Pentagon to bail out private companies that cannot make ends meet while at the same time giving lip service to free enterprise capitalism.

This time no one made the claim, used so effectively when the Lockheed and Grumman aircraft companies demanded government handouts, that widespread economic dislocations would follow from the Gap company's demise. The only justification offered by the Navy's financiers was that a destroyer construction program would be thrown off schedule and would rise in cost if another manufacturer had to be found for some fire-control consoles which the Gap Corporation had contracted to build.

The blame can be laid squarely on the Pentagon's short-sighted weapons procurement apparatus, which rushes to take so many dubious bids seriously. For their part, defense suppliers are showing increasing willingness to submit unrealistically low bids in full confidence that the United States Treasury will be there to help them out when the inevitable cost squeezes occur. It looks as if these subsidies for inefficiencies and wasteful operations are a firmly established pillar of the military-industrial complex.

Outright purchases of company stock are a particularly insidious form of bailout—as everyone apparently realized up to now. Though legally permissible under post-World War II legislation, the procedure had never before been used. One can already foresee the Navy tempted to channel more business in Gap's direction as a means of protecting the investment it made with taxpayers' funds. Such policies are likely to be both wasteful and unfair to would-be competitors.

One cannot be absolute in saying that the government should not bail out failing companies when extraordinary economic or national security considerations arise. But the administration is showing an uncalled-for enthusiasm to subsidize both the giants and the midgets of corporate capitalism. This is giving pause to those who believe in an honest free enterprise system and a government that is responsive to the general—and not the special—interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Negotiated Settlement

Peking and Moscow appear to be tired of the Vietnam fighting, or at least more interested in achieving useful agreements with the Americans than in seeing all Indochina ruled by Hanoi. As the Americans made clear at the last suspension of the Paris negotiations, they will not permit President Thieu to dictate more conditions than they themselves regard as essential. Now the main thing is whether the North Vietnamese Politburo has reached the conclusion that the present situation calls for a cease-fire which will be more or less observed in the period ahead, or whether it feels that it can achieve a sufficiently rapid erosion of the American position without such an agreement. At any rate the apparently feasible differentiation between a diplomatic and a combat settlement is something which Ho Chi Minh's successors do not in fact recognize.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Expanded Common Market

The issue of democracy is crucial to the development of the European community, to its ability to inspire the loyalty of the European peoples and perhaps in the end to its survival. We cannot accept the British government's view that extension of powers (of the European Parliament) must come before direct elections. The two objectives should be sought for simultaneously. A directly elected parliament would be in a far stronger position to obtain an increase in powers than the present parliament which is nominated from the national parliaments. The main objection has come from the French government, but the new French assembly in March could be more amenable to the idea of European democracy. From the very start of British entry, it is vital that Britain should press for a more powerful and more democratic parliament, and that we should also press for as early a target date as possible.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

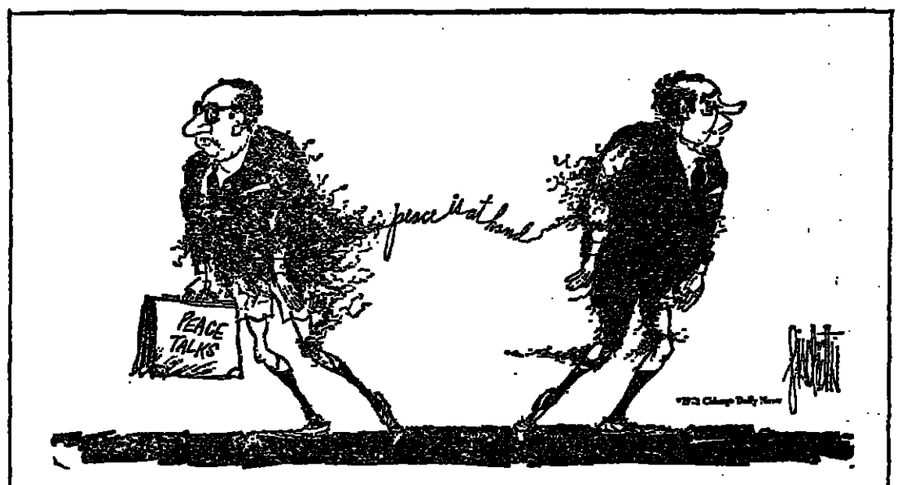
January 6, 1898

PARIS—Numerical and fighting superiority at sea is likely to be the dominant factor in forthcoming events in the Far East, and will so continue until the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway enables Russia to hurl overwhelming land forces into the opposite scale. This contingency is, however, too remote to be taken into account in the present situation, and, moreover, it will have to be accompanied by a formidable increase of Russia's naval strength in East Asiatic waters to make it effective.

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1923

MOSCOW—Trotzky said at the Tenth Congress of Soviets yesterday that the productive possibilities of capitalism in America are still unexhausted. America, he explained, fattens on exploitation of the European market, principally the British and German. He said America was right for Bolshevism; but the American proletariat is less ripe than European workers, therefore the revolution will come sooner in Europe than in America. He maintained that Europe is now where Russia was in 1916.



The Ties That Bind

The Soviet Union and Its Sphere—IV

Artistic and Cultural Freedom

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page. This is the fourth such article.

MOSCOW.—The plays of Edward Albee cannot be performed in the Soviet Union; they're old stuff in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Soviet readers' exposure to anti-Stalinist literature began and ended with Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

Anti-Stalinist movies have been released in Romania and Yugoslavia in the last six months, and anti-Stalinist literature has flourished in Poland and Hungary.

Soviet moviegoers never see a bare breast. East European moviegoers have some difficulty avoiding them.

Culture is officially controlled throughout the Communist world, but the controls are inconsistent.

Flirtations with modernism, briefly allowed in the Khrushchev years, have now ended in the Soviet Union. The official standard there demands conformity to the ideological line. But the creative intellectuals of Eastern Europe are governed by a vaguer line than Moscow's.

The situation is different in each East European country, and it changes for different arts within the same country, but one generalization is valid: No East Europeans are less free, and most are substantially freer, than their Soviet colleagues.

Czechoslovakia

The exception to this generalization—and to most others in this article—is Czechoslovakia, which had one of the most open cultural climates in East Europe before the 1968 invasion, and since has had one of the most restricted.

But most regimes in East Europe have shown an interest in culture as a form of national expression. The nationalism that has been revived since Stalin's death has often been best expressed in books and films.

In return for their limited toleration of artistic creativity, the other regimes receive the relative loyalty of their intellectuals. Although they may profess distaste for these regimes and personally wish for more freedom of expression, these intellectuals are actually strengthening Communist rule by their tacit cooperation.

A Romanian actor who was asked how he could support one of the most conservative regimes in Eastern Europe answered somewhat defensively that at least it was a Romanian government, not controlled by outsiders (i.e. Russians) . . . "If you don't stand with the hunters of the monsters, then you're for the monsters, there's no other choice," he said. On another occasion the same actor joked, "I can be bought, but it won't be cheap."

But even in this context, East European artists are producing some real masterpieces by any criteria.

A film like "Love," by the Hungarian director Karoly Makk, for instance, can be compared favorably with anything done anywhere in the world.

"Love" could be called an anti-Stalinist film. Makk and Tibor Dery, who wrote the script from two of his own stories, have investigated the human consequences of the political terror of the Stalin period. But the film's achievement is human, not political.

Hungarian Pride

Hungarian movies are one of the brightest spots in East European cultural life. Young Hungarians are also proud of their writers.

"We have half a dozen writers who are in the world class, as good as almost any," one young novelist boasted.

The truth of this cannot be judged by outsiders who don't read Hungarian, but it is interesting that a young novelist with no personal connection to the political status quo would make such a boast.

The same sort of pride is evident in Romania. The cultural controls are much stronger than in Hungary and one of the few interesting Romanian movies in recent years was hastily withdrawn, but Romanian writers boast that there could be no Solzhenitsyn in their country—"here we would print those books (that are banned in the Soviet Union)," one insisted.

There is even room for the really far-out in Eastern Europe, though not everywhere, and not always. The easiest place to find it is in Yugoslavia, which has been far freer than the rest of East Europe.

The Yugoslavs hold an annual festival to introduce the public to new trends in the theater. In 1971, for instance, a New York theatrical group showed Belgrade audiences a parody of oral intercourse, part of a scene from the satire "Bluebeard."

But President Tito forced one abrupt change in popular culture recently when he ridiculed the style of wearing U.S. Army fatigues with insignia. He asked how it could be stylish to wear the uniform of an army that was terrorizing a friendly socialist country.

Much else in Western culture is still forbidden in Eastern Europe—extreme sexuality and violence, for instance. On the other hand, Hungarian film director Miklos Jancos had bare breasts in his films before that was fashionable in America. Czech, Polish, Hungarian and Yugoslav film-makers have all put explicit sex scenes into their movies.

But even in Yugoslavia, which allows the sale of magazines bordering on the pornographic, intellectuals are also steadily warned by Tito in speeches in which he criticizes "professors who go to the West." (Also, dozens of intellectuals have been arrested or questioned in the counterattack against regional nationalism in Yugoslavia.)

Pal vs. Secam

For all of that, East Europe's controls don't compare with the Soviet Union's. The point is made nicely by a Polish pop singer whose curly black hair falls to his shoulders. Thanks to his hair, he said, he cannot appear on any television show that is picked up by the socialist counterpart of West Europe's "Eurovision."

Interestingly, color television's advent has served the cause of East-West cultural division. When it became clear that most of central Europe and Yugoslavia would purchase the West German "Pal" system, Russia and its allies purchased the non-compatible French "Secam" system.

Cultural controls in the Soviet Union were instituted soon after the Bolshevik revolution, but they were much looser during the 1920's than at any time since.

Controls of the kind that exist now in the Soviet Union were instituted by Stalin. The proclamation of the doctrine of "socialist realism" in 1932 established the official line which, with twists and turns, has survived until the present. Stalin also established the giant cultural trade-unions of writers, actors, cinematography and others, which still dominate Soviet culture.

Stalin did more than that, of course. He also wiped out thousands of Soviet artists, several generations of creative intellectuals.

The rules are not as strict today as they were under Stalin, but, fundamentally, they are the same.

Even the non-political plays of writers like Pinter and Albee are unacceptable, but the gloomy reflections on human character of Bertold Brecht are permitted, as Brecht was a Communist.

Dostoevski, Tolstoy and the other great Russian classicists are also immune from censorship, although it is a common joke among contemporary writers that if they were writing today, the censor would reject their work.

Foreign literature in translation also makes a big contribution to Soviet intellectual life, though little literature of Eastern Europe is included. Russian young people devour Hemingway, Faulkner, Salinger and Cheever among many others.

Some foreign writers are translated ostensibly to show how bad they are—a motivation which has no consequences for a curious reader, who may form a different opinion.

There is also elasticity within the Soviet Union. Plays that would never appear in Moscow may get a showing in Lithuania or Estonia or Georgia.

Explanations

Intellectuals in Moscow offer various explanations: that the essentially Russian leadership of the Soviet Union will allow some non-Russian idiosyncrasies, that Moscow is trying to pacify minority groups with methods not regarded as necessary for Russians, that transgressions in non-Russian languages like Georgian or Latvian are somehow less offensive.

Though no outsider can confidently judge the temper of Soviet intellectuals, the available evidence suggests that the range of liberty permitted is too small to satisfy many of them. Writers, actors and movie directors repeatedly despair that they can't avoid politics, however hard they try.

"I am not interested in politics," one writer said recently. "I don't want to pay any attention to politics, but they won't let me ignore it."

Prospects of Change

The Mood of Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Congress is back in the capital, spouting New Year's resolutions and promising, like a repentant drunk, to give up its feckless ways.

In some ways this new, 93d Congress is different. Its leaders are virtually the same, only older, but its members on the whole are younger, more outspoken, more opposed to the rules of seniority and secrecy, and more determined to regain some of the authority surrendered to the President by Congress since the last World War.

Exactly half the members of the House in this Congress and 45 percent of the senators began their service on Capitol Hill within the last six years, but control of both houses still rests with the leaders and committee chairmen who were first elected in the 1930s and 1940s.

In this situation, while support is rising for a major assault on the system of selecting committee chairmen by seniority and conducting the public business much of the time in private, the prospect for fundamental change during this session of the Congress is not good.

Nevertheless, despite this division within the Congress itself over the reorganization of the Congress, there is a different mood among the returning members, both old and young. It is a mood of anxiety about the expansion of presidential power at the expense of the Congress, a mood that has been growing steadily during the last three years, and which has now reached the point of revolt as a result of the President's decision last month to turn the B-52 bombers loose on Hanoi without consultation with the Congress or explanation to the people.

Strong Stands

It is scarcely surprising that Mike Mansfield, the majority leader of the Senate, and Thomas P. O'Neill jr., the new majority leader of the House, have taken strong positions in favor of cutting off funds for continuation of the Vietnam war. Mansfield has been a leader of the anti-war movement for years, and Tip O'Neill represents the largest university constituency in Massachusetts and perhaps even in the whole country.

But when Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the speaker of the House, who has always supported the President on Vietnam, puts him on notice to make peace or the Congress will, it is a fairly good sign that a fundamental test of will between the President and the Congress is approaching.

So long as the President was bombing the North's populous areas, or even invading Cambodia and Laos, with the purpose of blocking Hanoi's military offensives in the South, the Congress hesitated to challenge his authority as commander in chief, even though many members doubted the efficacy of his strategy. But now he is bombing for diplomatic purposes, and the evidence here is that the majority in the Congress has swung against him.

The President has also provoked the Congress by refusing to spend funds appropriated for specific purposes by both houses so that there is not only an issue of Congress's authority to make war, but also a fundamental constitutional question of Congress's authority over the purse.

The reaction of the executive and the legislative branches to the impending battles over these issues is interesting. The President is reorganizing his administration as fast as he can. He is moving young men into key sub-cabinet jobs in the departments, establishing clearer lines of coordination between his White House staff and the departments and agencies, centralizing the flow of information in the White House, and rapidly increasing his own control and authority over the federal bureaucracy.

Secrecy Issue

This is another point of contention between him and the Congress, for the more power he gives to his own White House staff, the more he invokes executive privilege to protect his White House aides from questioning by the Congress.

Meanwhile, Congress talks about increasing its own authority, but does not act with anything like the purpose of the executive to reorganize itself for the coming trials. So far, all efforts to change the seniority system and get the best men available into the committee chairmanships have been defeated, and even these efforts at reorganization have been debated in secret.

The younger members of the Congress, along with outside organizations like John Gardner's Common Cause, have been arguing that secrecy and seniority are weakening the Congress. They point to a Harris poll that indicated a serious drop of public confidence in the Congress—from 64 percent in 1966 to 26 percent in 1971, and while they are clearly losing the battle on seniority, they are now concentrating on abolishing much of the secrecy in the committees on the ground that information is a weapon which the President is using effectively while Congress is using it ineffectively.

The senior committee chairmen, however, argue that it is a mistake to confuse reorganization of the Congress with the battle against the President's effort to dominate the war and control the power of the purse.

"The first question," says Senator J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "is to end the war, not to reorganize the Congress. This is not a question of machinery but of will. The Congress has the power to stop the war if it will use it. All it has to do is vote it at the next round of peace talks in Paris fails, and I think it will. Then we can turn to other questions, including secrecy and seniority."

No Salvation in Silence

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—An American banker who took a Christmas holiday in Europe said afterward, with rather a dazed air, "People kept asking me why we were bombing Hanoi. I did not know how to answer, or explain why people like me could not do anything about it."

The experience must be a common one. For many of the most informed and international-minded Europeans, the ones likely to have American friends, are revolted by what the United States has done in Vietnam. When they speak out, it is with a special feeling of bewilderment or even betrayal that a country they admire could do such things.

America has few better friends in Britain, for example, than Alastair Buchan, for many years director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, then commandant of the Imperial Defense College, now professor of International Relations at Oxford. Buchan wrote to the Times of London recently to express "the anger and contempt which President Nixon's resumption of area bombing in North Vietnam arouses in this country, most particularly among those of us who admire the achievements and respect the values of American society.

"This cruel act of technological bad temper," Buchan said, illustrates "the way in which the use of crude and often barbarous short-term expedients has continuously undermined the original objective of the United States in Southeast Asia, the development of a group of viable, independent states." And he said it showed how shaky were the claims by President Nixon and his staff to a new diplomacy of "patience and flexibility."

Love and Shame

There are millions of Americans who would understand those mixed feelings of love and shame for their country—because they share them. But for these Americans there is an added torment: The sense of frustration at their inability over so many years to affect the policy of their own government.

"Most of us are all but swamped by a sense of overwhelming hopelessness," a nun writes from upstate New York. "Nothing seems to have any effect: not demonstrations, not votes, not letters, not petitions. So we look at each other, shake our heads and experience anew the anguish and frustration of the dead end.

"This is my country and they are my bombers. But what can I do to stop them?"

For that feeling of powerlessness to lead to bitter resignation is all too understandable. Americans have always believed that they had a responsive government, and especially one sensitive to humane considerations. It is a strange sensation to find oneself believing that that government is now on the side opposed to humanity and truth.

It is the United States that has tried for nearly two decades, and is still trying, to divide Vietnam, which has been one country for hundreds of years. It is the United States that progressively escalated the number of men and the violence of weapons in the war. It is the United States that even now, in the negotiations, is fighting against efforts to free political prisoners from the notorious cruelty of Saigon's jails.

Terrible Irony

Even with sympathy for the men who fly American planes, and for their wives and families, one has to recognize the greater courage of the North Vietnamese people who have been their targets. One of the terrible ironies of Nixon's Christmas bombing offensive was that the intense anti-aircraft barrage thrown up around Hanoi, which for the first time reached B-52s, in a sense saved America from a worse sin. The extermination bombing of a city with no means to defend itself against our technological war.

But the pain of understanding all that, and feeling powerless to stop it, should not lead any American to give up the attempt. The handful of Germans who risked all to conspire against Hitler saved that bit of their country's honor, as one Solzhenitsyn brightens the name of the Soviet Union.

Americans still have what the good Germans did not: the freedom to speak out against brutality. Frustration is inevitable among those who understand, but not silence. While Congress sits, every American who cares can and should write to his or her representative. While Americans prosper, they can give money to rebuild the hospitals their bombs have destroyed.

An American businessman, a man usually given to understatement, said the other day that it was too late now to save the honor of the United States. "We have killed our six million," he said. "What do we do now? Build monuments, I suppose."

But there is still more killing to prevent. Solzhenitsyn has had ample reason to despair, but he said: "Mankind's sole salvation lies in everyone making everything his business."

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هكذا من الاصل



WINTER WONDERLANDS—Young man, head down, trudging through heavy Kansas City snow, oblivious to the sign above him advertising sunnier climes far away. Area was hit so hard that many neighborhoods were completely without power on Thursday for 24 hours.

Obituaries

Christopher Chenery; Owned Derby Winner Riva Ridge

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 5 (UPI).—Christopher T. Chenery, *86, owner of 1972 Kentucky Derby* winner Riva Ridge and one of the founding fathers of the New York Racing Association, died Wednesday night at New Rochelle Hospital after a long illness.

"All of racing has to be saddened by the death of a sportsman such as Chris Chenery," Alfred G. Vanderbilt said yesterday.

The chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Racing Association added that Mr. Chenery *spent much "time and effort* in helping set up the NYRA. He gave much more than he received, but I don't think there was anybody in the world who so enjoyed watching his horses run—win or lose."

In 1936, Mr. Chenery purchased "Meadows," a 2,000-acre estate in Doswell, Va., and transformed it into the Meadow Stable, one of the most successful thoroughbred breeding farms in the United States.

In addition to Riva Ridge, Mr. Chenery's most successful horses have included Hildene, Prince Hill, First Landing, Sir Gaylord, Cicada and Secretariat, recently chosen 1972 horse of the year.

A.A. Exendine

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 5 (AP).—A. A. Exendine, 88, a member of the National Football Hall of Fame and a longtime employee of *the Indian Service, died yesterday.* A Delaware Indian who played with Jim Thorpe at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania in the early 1900s, Mr. Exendine later coached at six colleges and universities.

Thomas P. Paprocki

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 5 (NYT).—Thomas P. Paprocki, 71, who drew a daily sports cartoon and wrote an accompanying sports column for the Associated Press for almost 35 years, died yesterday en route to Atlantic *City Hospital.*

Mr. Paprocki, who signed his cartoons "Pap," had a reputation for quickness in executing his illustrations, which were published in the sports pages of hundreds of the nation's newspapers. His work made him a confidant and friend of leading sports figures spanning two generations. He titled his column "Sports Slants." He retired from AP six years ago.

Alexander Sprunt Jr.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5 (NYT).—Alexander Sprunt jr., 74, an ornithologist and author who was widely known for his studies of Southern birds, died Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Sprunt retired several years ago as Southern representative of *the National Audubon Society,* but continued to serve as its naturalist in residence at the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, near Naples, Fla. His books in*cluded "Dwellers of the Silences,"* "Birds of South Carolina," and "Album of Southern Birds."

Mrs. Esther Tane Baskin

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 5 (NYT).—Mrs. Esther Tane Baskin, 47, who as Esther Baskin was a noted nature writer, died in a nursing home today after a long illness.

Mrs. Baskin, the former wife of Leonard Baskin, professor of art and sculpture at Smith College, who illustrated some of her work, wrote "Creatures of Darkness" and "The Poppy and Other Deadly Plants."

Gerald Boland

DUBLIN, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Gerald Boland, 87, one of the *leaders of the 1916 Irish rebel*lion and a founding member of Ireland's ruling Fianna Fail party, died today.

Mr. Boland was a member of the small revolutionary band that formed the Irish Republican Brotherhood which mounted the 1916 rebellion against the British. Until his retirement *in 1961 he was a leading and con*troversial member of the Fianna Fail government.

Harry S. Vandiver

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 5 (AP).—Harry S. Vandiver, 90, mathematician and retired University of Texas professor, died yesterday. He was described as "the world's foremost authority on Ferman's last theorem" and a world leader in algebraic number theory.

2 Die in French Shooting

MARSEILLES, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—A chief police inspector and a suspected gangster were killed today in a gunfight which erupted near the center of this French Mediterranean port. An*other policeman* was wounded in the shooting, which broke out when police tried to arrest three suspects in a car they were tracing.

'Liberty Girl' Dies at 92; Posed For '20s Quarter

NEWBURGH, N.Y., Jan. 5 (AP).—Irene MacDowell, 92, who posed for a U.S. coin and earned the nickname "the Liberty Girl" during the 1920s, has died in nearby New Windsor.

Mrs. MacDowell, who died Wednesday, posed for sculptor Hermon MacNeil for the design of the Liberty quarter, minted in the millions between 1916 and 1932. Its successor was the Washington quarter.

As Miss Liberty, the one-time Broadway actress was pictured in a flowing gown descending a staircase and holding a laurel branch and shield.

Tougher Laws, Police Techniques

Israel Mounts Drive to Stem Rise in Crime

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5 (NYT).—An increase in violent crime, especially since the 1967 war, has led Israeli authorities to seek to tighten their criminal statutes and toughen their police techniques.

The reasons for their concern include these developments:

● Crime in Israel has risen about 35 percent during the last five years. Certain categories of crime, such as burglaries, are up by 200 percent in the period.

● The incidence of violent crime has risen sharply. Murders are still relatively rare, but muggings, shootings and sex offenses are now daily occurrences.

● Prostitution has become widespread in the major cities. *Police sources estimate that there* are 1,000 prostitutes working the streets of Tel Aviv and about 4,000 in the entire country. A survey completed in September by the Jerusalem Welfare Department concluded that 60 percent of the working prostitutes here are less than 17 years old.

● Juvenile delinquency is on the rise. The authorities cannot account for about 20,000 Israelis between the ages of 14 and 17. "We simply don't know where they are," a specialist said. "They're not in school, not in the army and not in any of the youth groups."

● To counter a wave of street crime, 150 combat-trained border policemen were reassigned in September from the Gaza Strip, where they had been fighting Arab guerrillas, to patrol Tel Aviv.

● In response to the increase in crime the courts and parliament *have begun strengthening* the traditionally lenient crime statutes. The penalty for illegal possession of arms, for example, was tripled in October to 7 to 10 years.

● In the wake of a series of police crackdowns, charges of police brutality have been raised for the first time. A street-*theater play entitled* "A Suspect Is Always Suspect" is being produced by a group of young delinquents in the quarter known as Hatikvah, Tel Aviv's worst slum area. The play portrays the police as uniformed toughs who routinely beat suspects to get information.

More significant than the statistical increase in crime, in the opinion of law-enforcement officials here, is what Attorney *General Meir Shamgar describes* as the "hardening" of crime.

"There is a new violence in crime that didn't exist before," he said in an interview. "Criminals are carrying firearms more often now. They are prepared to shoot their way out of a situation, such as a bank robbery, where *before they would simply* run away if the police interfered."

Many Israelis now fear that they may become the victims of crime, in the opinion of Menachem Amir, professor of criminology at Hebrew University.

'A Personal Threat'

"In the last few years, Israelis have come to the realization that the crime they read about in the papers might happen to them," he said.

"In the cities, particularly in the residential sections of north Tel Aviv," he said, "virtually everyone has been the victim of a purse-snatching or burglary or knows someone else who has. For people strolling in the evening, going to the cinema or visiting a café, crime has become a personal threat."

Police report that crime has become more professional, sophisticated and organized in recent years.

An example is the still-unsolved bank robbery that was the inspiration for a new Israeli film comedy "The Great Telephone Robbery."

For several weeks in the early fall, an ingenious group managed to tap into the telephone lines between the branch of a bank in Rishon le Zion and its main office in Tel Aviv.

Repeatedly one member went to the branch to cash large checks drawn on an account in the main branch. When the teller telephoned the main office for confirmation that the check was good, *another member* of the group would cut in and instruct the teller to cash it.

'Brilliantly' Done

"It was brilliantly executed," a police inspector said grudgingly. "The telephone tapper knew all the right things to say." The group got away with 40,000 Israeli pounds—nearly $10,000—before the tap was discovered.

Although much of Israel's new violence, sophistication and statistical increase in crime has developed since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, there is no consensus among specialists on the connection between the two. One thing is clear: The great majority of the crimes are committed by Israelis, not Arabs.

"The rising crime rate is part of the whole postwar phenomenon in Israel, rather than a result of it," Prof. Amir said. "It's been stimulated by the things that have come with peace—urbanization, inflation, a general economic boom that has increased the appetite for luxuries that were unavailable before the war."

Shaul Rosolio, the new *inspector* general of the national police force, said: "There are more arms around and more people who have had experience using them.

"You have to remember that this is a country that has schooled its last three generations on controlled aggression. They have *been brought up on the virtues* of physical and mental individualism. For years that energy has been expended on the front lines, but in the last two years those lines have been relatively quiet. All things considered, I'm surprised we don't have more crime than we do."

ost to Union Put at $15 Million

trike at Los Angeles Paper s Still On After Six Years

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—One the nation's longest strikes entered its sixth year with sign of a settlement and no ening of the bitterness which s marked the dispute at the s Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The newspaper's building is ll surrounded with the barbed re which was put up in the rly days of the strike when ere were numerous incidents of ket-line violence. But only a w pickets are marching these ys as the unions start retrench- g in the dispute which has already cost them at least $15 million.

The unions are embroiled in a ttle among themselves over hat to do now, but apparently ey will intensify their efforts cut off advertising and circuation of the afternoon paper, part the Hearst Corp. chain of Publications.

"We think we are proving conclusively that a company cannot easily engage in a campaign to break the unions of their workers," said Bill Robertson, staff representative of the Los Angeles County Labor Federation and head of the Herald-Examiner's Strike-Lockout Committee.

Found Other Jobs

But he conceded that the nions have been spending about 150,000 a month to maintain trike headquarters, pay legal osts and provide benefits for an stimated 350 workers who still ave only a few part-time jobs. ost of the 2,000 original rikers have found other jobs.

Company officials still are aintaining the strict silence ey imposed on themselves at the outset of the dispute. They refer newsmen to public media records for information on the newspaper's operation during the strike. The records show that the Herald-Examiner has suffered substantial losses in both circulation and advertising in the last five years.

But if the company is having its economic difficulties, the unions are too.

Not only has spending been so high that the International Typographical Union and the Pressmen's Union have announced plans to eliminate strike benefits, but the ITU and the American Newspaper Guild are involved in a fight of their own, which was one reason why ITU decided to cut its contributions to the strike.

The ITU and the Guild were the two major unions at the Herald-Examiner and, generally, they have cooperated with each other under the leadership of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson insists that "no matter what happens to the strike benefits from the international unions, this strike-lockout at the Herald will continue. We have no choice, unless we are willing to let the Herald strike serve as a signal to other employers everywhere that if they will fight for a while, they can break the unions of their workers."

Diminishing Hope

Dick Pattison, the Guild representative, said the Guild still hopes a settlement can be reached, "although, of course, as the years go on, that hope diminishes."

He said the issues in dispute still are wages, union security and job security, and he discounted reports that management is primarily concerned with what it has called featherbedding practices written into contracts of some of the unions.

While the strike makes it more difficult for the Herald-Examiner to get nonunion people to work, the picket lines are peaceful and there have been no incidents for several years. The pickets make no effort to stop nonunion employees or others from entering or leaving the building and there have been no attempts to interfere with movement of the paper bundles out of the building.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Russia Reports An Epidemic of Mild Influenza

GENEVA, Jan. 5 (AP).—An idemic of mild influenza in oscow and Leningrad was reorted by the World Health rganization today.

It said Soviet health authorles advised the Geneva body at an average outbreak of ,000 new cases per day had en registered in Leningrad d 70,000 per day in Moscow ring the last few days. The ness was identified as the rmless "A" type virus.

The world health body said at only sporadic outbreaks of have been recorded throughit the rest of the world so far is winter, with only one fatal se reported by France.

The organization said it had confirmation so far of press ports from France that 11 died flu in the country in the past w days.

Flu in U.S.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5 (AP). Influenza or similar respiratory seases have now been reported 17 states, including a number urban areas, the National nter for Disease Control said day.

Dr. Robert J. Rubin, an epidemiologist at the national center re, said outbreaks of influenza ve been noted in Boston, New rk, the Baltimore-Washington a, San Francisco Bay area and mphis, Tenn.

He said, however, "it cannot w be determined if the English will become widespread roughout the country."

The English, or London, flu is the same virus family as the ng Kong flu, which was widead four years ago.

arm for Norway

OSLO, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Norians woke up today to the nest winter day of the century, with the temperature in o 15 degrees Centigrade.

Chapel No Longer A Must in Services

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today ordered an end to compulsory attendance at religious services at military academies and elsewhere in the armed services.

Mr. Laird said in a memorandum to the service secretaries that he was acting in light of Supreme Court action upholding an appeals-court decision that regulations requiring attendance at religious services at military academies violate the constitution's First Amendment.

However, Mr. Laird directed that those who wish to worship voluntarily should have the opportunity to do so.

New Zealand Jolted By Sharp Earthquake

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 6 (Saturday) (Reuters).—A sharp earthquake shook central New Zealand in the early hours of this morning, waking people and bringing chimneys crashing down in some places.

The quake, which registered 6.25 on the Richter scale, was felt as far away as Hamilton, 250 miles north of here, and Christchurch, 400 miles south. Power was cut *off in this capital* and nearby towns, but services were quickly restored.

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Around the European Galleries

Paris

Le Fantastique Contemporain, Galerie de l'Université, 52 Rue Bessano, Paris 8, to Jan. 12.

"Art Fantastique" here stands for an art of dreams and metaphors, obsessions and hallucinations, and the show assembles the works of some 60 artists of uneven quality—some of them excellent and some less so. The best have a fine nightmarish quality to their vision, while the less successful are closer to the cover illustration style of "Amazing Science Fiction." This implies a sort of vulgar eloquence that is by no means ineffective. Among the most striking: a Kafkaesque metaphor of education by Michel Bron, some watercolors by Uwe Bahnsen, the curious works of the Russian artist Michel Chemiakin that combine engraving and watercolor.

* * *

Cueco, Galerie 3, 3 Rue Laplace, Paris 5, to Jan. 20.

Henri Cueco is one of the artists of the Coopérative des Malassis who carried their paintings out of the Grand Palais after the police charge at the opening of the large contemporary art exhibition last year. The present one-man show with its stylistic elements reminiscent of the simplifications of pop art conveys an unexpected sense of nostalgia. The dominant theme is that of hunting hounds and of cattle in a pale, unreal and schematic landscape. One may puzzle about why Cueco, with his strong political and humanistic convictions, should choose to portray a pack of hunting hounds. There may, of course, be a well thought-out metaphor behind the choice, but it is not obvious, while the emotional tone is quite direct.

* * *

Graff Scrive, Centre Culturel Canadien, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris 7, to Jan. 27.

Graff is a graphic arts center "situated," the catalogue says, "in the heart of a plebeian section of Montreal." The exhibition assembles the work of 39 artists using a variety of languages and techniques none of which is essentially unfamiliar. Philippe Scrive works with vinyl cylinders which he indents slightly to produce features and expressions with a certain ironic intention.

* * *

Macréau, Galerie 9, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Jan. 24.

Macréau's work, painted on bedsheets and nailed onto boards, is a bit of a puzzle. It uses the language of what Dubuffet has called "art brut"—the "raw art" of solitary figures such as postman Cheval who built a magic castle in southern France, or of more or less psychotic personalities such as Chaissac. Yet there is an obvious irony and duplicity in what he does. He does seem to be wrestling with his demon, but he also manages to grin at the public, which makes one wonder whether he is fighting as hard as he should, or whether the demon is really as terrible as he claims.

* * *

Gravures et Multiples, Galerie l'Oeil, 3 Rue Séguier, to Jan. 20.

A choice of frequently handsome engravings and gimmicky sculptures by such artists as Alechinsky, Jorn, Niki de Saint-Phalle, Bram Van Velde, Arman, Messagier, Matta, Ernst and others.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Michel Bron's "Signalement." on view at the Galerie de l'Université, Paris.

Zurich

Paul Klee, Galerie Kornfeld, 48 Titlisstrasse, Zurich, until Jan. 30.

Kurt Schwitters, Marlborough Galerie AG, 10 Glärnischstrasse, Zurich, until Jan. 27.

Afrika, Galerie Renée Ziegler, 33 Minervastrasse, Zurich, until Jan. 13.

These three exhibitions could fit together as one. On view are Paul Klee's earlier graphic work, dating from 1901 to 1932, more than 100 collages and paintings encompassing the entire range of Kurt Schwitters. African art during the first quarter of this century had such an impact on European artists that can be seen in relation to the innovations produced by Klee and Schwitters besides being enjoyed for its own sake.

The stature and influence of both Klee and Schwitters are still to be measured. Klein, in his determination to use minimum means to maximum effect, takes his "lines for a walk," as he used to say, through poetic gardens and demon-populated lunar worlds. Schwitters's hypothesis that art is idea, not material, uses the rejected and thrown away with sensitivity to create counterpointed compositions; his lessons cannot fail to convince and enchant us.

What European artists gleaned from primitive African forms can be seen in Picasso's animal violence and Braque's formal cubist designs. Klee absorbed textile patterns and subjectivity into his painting and drawing motifs. Schwitters's apparent nonchalance regarding material is due in part to the impermanent immediacy of African art.

* * *

Jean-Paul Riopelle, Galerie Maeght, 10 Predigerplatz, Zurich, until Jan. 15.

A Canadian-born artist who has spent a lot of time among the Eskimos, learning their games and legends, conjures up vigorous suggestions of bisons, owls, deities and airplanes that become butterflies. In what at first appears to be chromatic abandon, loose, wide-ribboned paint strokes are layered into images. Riopelle has based his ideas from a simple string game similar to cat's cradle in which Eskimo children see configurations in the relaxing and tightening threads and thus form their collective mind patterns and vocabulary, having no written alphabet. Some very large black and white lithographs structured with the multifaceted profundity of the paintings give a clear illustration of how Riopelle builds symbol on symbol.

* * *

Agosti, Forrester, Leitner, Wiley, Galerie Paul Facchetti, 11 Spiegelgasse, Zurich, until Jan. 17.

This is a good-humored show by four artists dealing with muted domestic phenomena.

Gian-Paul Agosti of Paris paints large, louvered shapes in chalky colors that are cheerfully mysterious as a shaded summer porch and leaves one wondering what might be going on behind the facade. Forrester, a New Zealander, appropriately does studies of trees. His dry technique and illustrator's format in beigy colors are less mechanical than they appear at first. The arid surfaces are sensitively worked and Forrester expresses an amiable Thoreau intelligence and native spirit for the land.

Gudrun Leitner, a German, composes neat little breakfast tables with a kitchen window view that encompasses harmless doubletake perspectives of factories and highways and a vase of tulips juxtaposed.

American William Viney's detailed preoccupation with the paraphernalia of housecleaning is a precious attempt to squeeze existential significance out of the mundane corners inhabited by brooms and dust.

—JOY DAVENPORT.

Rome

Tantra Art, Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, Rome, through January.

How could anyone not like this exquisite showing! The Indian paintings in burning colors work on several levels. Beyond their obvious charm and sophistication, their symbols signify guides to comportment and contemplation.

There are a tissue of innumerable little feet in "Vishnu's Footprints," the calm circles of Mandalas, little gatherings of pigment-like mosaics and in more explicit paintings two couples interlaced and serenely poised in the act of sex.

The snaking blacks, the clear saffrons, the elephant blues, the pomegranate-blossom reds of these charts have a direct vivid appeal to the unbeliever too.

The Western eye reads symmetry and pattern as decoration, or will recognize it as "abstraction"; but that these temperas happen to be abstract more often than not is utterly beside the point. All the delicate repetitions and fine brush tracings have a meaning. They are there to edify. And it is only when art is of use, besides the many other things it is, that art becomes alive.

Tantra art was shown last year in a comprehensive exhibition at the Hayward Gallery in London (in cooperation with the National Arts Council of Britain), but this selection, mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries, is the first one in Rome.

* * *

The Landscape in 16th-Century Drawing, Villa Medici, 1 Viale Trinita dei Monti, Rome, through January.

In the Middle Ages, huddled in fortified cities against mercenaries and marauders, the artist's life was circumscribed and his pictures, despite spiritual charge and lovely fantasy, remained stylized and traditional. The Renaissance, with its humanism, sciences, knowledge of other times and countries, opened up breathtaking horizons for the painters who examined the phenomena near and far. This was less apparent in their oils, which were commissioned and therefore official, than in their studies and drawings, meant only to please themselves. These notes, sparkling renderings of the newfound delight in nature, are assembled from the best museums all over the world, including the Louvre, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Print Cabinet in Rome.

Today, when too much art is looking inward again, these drawings are doubly refreshing. Dürer's Madonna is enthroned in a spring landscape alive with little animals, his sleepy valleys in soft tints of green. Bosch's owls and spiders nest in a tree under the branches of which a village and festive procession are jotted down in a long, tiny arabesque-like music notation.

Brueghel's three drawings steal the show. "Houses Among the Trees" and "Sunrise in the Mountains" are so intricate and yet so simple, and the grand "Mountainscape," in which a vast flow of land, roads and rivers under tufty little trees and moving sky is drawn in one great sweep, are truly done with sincere emotion and direct observation as the catalogue states.

The human figures become more and more marginal: There are new beasts and their habits, new continents and newly discovered antiquities in old ones, extravagant fairy cities by seaports in turmoil, but eventually the appetite for the hills and dales of the real world and all that creeps and crawls in it flags and mannerism settles in the descriptions of gardens and fields which are like stage sets, where humans gesture like dancers, and outdoor scenes are lighted by gratuitous drama.

An Annibale Carracci drawing toward the end of the century renders a scene at the gates of Rome, Saint Peter's dome faintly visible in the distance near a tree in which Judas and his money bag are strung up as if casually. The sharp discipline and cool elegance of this pen drawing are admirable, but its detachment is poles apart from the humility and awe in the earlier drawings shown here and points to other concerns and a new formalism.

All the 157 works in the exhibition are rare and will probably never again be seen together in such an exceptionally appropriate setting, the Villa Medici, which was created in the same century that they were.

* * *

Joan Miró, Works from 1954-1972, Collezionista, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, until Jan. 25.

When I saw the free but precise Miró color lithographs of the "Day In The Country" series at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1969, I thought that at the age of 76 the master had not lost his touch in the least. But this ambitious showing, for some reason badly assembled, seems to reveal the opposite. Large gestures in black paint over colorful splashes look labored and self-conscious. Only the watercolors on crinkled paper are airy and loose like old times.

* * *

Renzo Vespignani, 200 Etchings, 1943-72, Nuovo Torcoliere, 25 Via Alibert, Rome, until Feb. 6.

Vespignani has always been a graphic artist par excellence. His etchings made just after World War II were among the first works to come out of Italy to America after Fascism and were not only technically intricate but very moving. The description of apartment houses going up, and other scenes in forlorn city suburbs, created out of warrens and webs of crisscrossing lines and textures, seemed to have something in common with the honest new realism of the films made in Italy at the time. Recent etchings, also of buildings, in misty night, still have a moody mystery but are less convincing. The figure compositions are good but often too clever, dramatic like Vespignani's latest paintings, also parallels to films, this time tending toward the recent extravaganzas of Fellini.

* * *

Mohsen Vasiri, Tyler School, 15 Lungotevere A. Brescia, until Jan. 24.

Fretted pieces of wood intricately fitted together can be spread out, moved and played with in these clever mobile stabiles which often look like prehistoric mantises and other insects. When their limbs are folded together and the mass of shapes reposes like a giant cocoon, they are at their best.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

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e Art Market

anging Tastes fect Auction Prices

By Souren Melikian

US, Jan. 5 (IHT).—A study of the record-reaking prices in the surveys of the 1972 mar-blished by Paris and London salesrooms in-s major changes in the assessment of aesthet-ues.

pping the usual items (old silver is still doing and top French furniture is still an obsession millionaires), primitive art, for example, has gains.

s by primitives are reaching the level of the century Dutch masters and the best 18th-y French portraitists. A 14th-century altar-however fine, by such a comparative un-n as Guariento di Arpo of Padua would not been likely to cause a stir a few years ago. he work rose to a striking £257,000 last July ristie's. In this case, the influence of mu-s at auction was obvious. Indeed, the picture equired by the Norton Simon Foundation, er promotions in class—without the museum —seem revolutionary when compared with esthetic ideas of a few years ago: Prices for by British painters of the 18th century are n a par with those of their French contempo-. A portrait of the Gravenor family by Thomas sborough fetched £280,000 on July 19 at Sothe-. A month before a portrait by Sir Joshua olds had been sold at Christie's for £105,000. records, coming on top of the increasing nd for good 18th-century paintings of a more st standard, have accelerated a trend which d become more marked this year.

omparable reassessment is underway concern-he impressionists and expressionists. At several ons, the latter made prices that would have unthinkable not long ago. Last June, the of Leo M. Rogers's collection at Christie's fi-ated this shift in value. An outstanding por-by Chaim Soutine, called "The Madwoman," 61 centimeters, sold for £42,000. At the same a portrait of Jean Renoir as a child by Renoir, 32 centimeters, went for £73,500. The fi-ial gap between the artists was only 3 to 1—g size into account. It would have been three greater three or four years ago:

digliani is catching up to the greater impres-sts; his portrait of painter Moise Kisling, 75 34 centimeters, fetched £105,000 at the Rogers Had it been a Renoir of comparable impor-within that artist's work, the figure would been twice as high. At the same auction, the auction record for an Emil Nolde was broken "Perlengäste II," 85 by 100 centimeters, was ked down at £60,900. Higher prices have been on the dealers' market; the best of Nolde's is so much in demand that it rarely reaches auction room. It is negotiated instantly by rs at prices that are about half those of the r class of impressionist work.

re impressive still is the breakthrough of mod-sculpture. The £71,400 paid for a bronze head ranqusi, another world record auction price, t only a huge sum, but it also shows that a ory still considered "difficult" commercially e early 60s has come out of its ghetto for

• • •

e other major trend of the market, in turn ting a new attitude concerning the definition rt," is the consecration of "objects," to use the otos' phrase, as works of major importance, parable with painting and sculpture.

veral records amply confirmed the new status orcelain vases or small carvings from ancient that would never have been put on the ms footing as an impressionist 10 years ago. 000 paid last June for a mid-14th-ury Chinese jar was, as Christie's book points "a world record auction price for any work art other than a picture." In the same way, the 000 fritted earth sphinx from the Oranhook ndation collections sold in New York heralds



The Chia-ching vase which went for 1.16 million francs at a Paris sale.

something new. Such records do not only occur in the field of fascinating objects from the ancient world or the Far East, but also, more surprisingly, in the field of the so-called decorative arts, and, in some cases, the progression within the past 15 years is startling. The Sutton cup, of silver gilt and rock crystal, bearing a London mark of the year 1573, sold for £36,000 at Sotheby's last June. In June, 1957, it had made £2,500, a big price at that time.

At Sotheby's June sale, a Charles II porringer, 25 centimeters high, rose to £26,000. In this respect, the London auctions followed the trend established by the David-Weill auctions in Paris of 1971.

The figures recorded during the past three months suggest that the trends made apparent by last season's surveys are accelerating. On Nov. 10, for example, three Chinese vases of a rare type turned up at a minor auction at the Hôtel Drouot. They were decorated with rather hideous dragons with a red underglaze and yellow enamels and carried the mark of the Ming Emperor Chia-ching (1522-1566). Monstrous 19th-century bronze mounts did nothing to enhance them. Yet within seconds, the biggest of the three vases made 1.16 million francs.

This is perhaps more significant than a record broken at a heavily advertised auction in New York or London because the attendance consisted exclusively of dealers who will pay prices that are commercially "reasonable." The sale also illustrated the now ubiquitous role of the Japanese: The competition was between Japanese dealers or dealers' agents who had been told of the sale by the expert, Michel Beurdeley.

As new standards of appreciation are coming to be accepted, certain objets d'art which for one reason or another are not in tune with modern tastes are gradually receding: Typical cases are controversial archaeological objects—Luristan bronzes—or fine furniture of the Louis XV and Louis XVI period for which the demand is rapidly decreasing. Within these categories, there are, of course, nuances. A sturdy mahogany rafraichissoir of the late Louis XV period by Canabas is worth a small fortune, because its purity of shape and monochrome color fall in with modern ideas of what 18th-century objects should look like. A fussy marquetry table with a rococo appearance will be saved only if it has a prestigious and genuine cabinet-maker's stamp and is further guaranteed by a fine provenance—preferably aristocratic and English. In that case, the price would soar.

London Theater

'Bullshot Crummond'—A Satirical Reminder

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 5 (IHT).—Low Moan Spectacular's extremely funny late-night show, "Bullshot Crummond," at the Greenwich Theatre, has opened at an opportune moment, with Britain's tepid entry into the Common Market, for it is a reminder of the England of not-so-long, when wogs began at Calais and foreigners, who were never to be trusted, were no match for a clean-living, hard-fighting, sports-loving Englishman.

The show, which marks an advance on Low Moan Spectacular's previous hilarious send-up of show business glamour, "El Coca Cola Grande," establishes the group as the funniest company around. It parodies the work of the thriller-writer Sapper—who now reads him?—a pseudonym that hid the identity of a former army officer, Herman Cyril McNeile. From 1920 until the mid-1930s, Sapper wrote a series of cliché-ridden books, full of sadism and raving xenophobia, about the adventures of Bulldog Drummond, a former army officer who "found peace dull."

Sapper is very much a period piece, and Low Moan Spectacular emphasized his dated appeal. Yet his bulldog attitudes are still with us, as the correspondence columns of the newspapers of the last few days have revealed. Ian Fleming, too, acknowledged that Drummond was the model for the more sophisticated but still chauvinistic James Bond.

Low Moan Spectacular rightly relishes the absurdities of it all, reproducing in a nicely exaggerated way the genteel mannerisms and stiff-upper-lip style that often passed for acting in prewar British films. Anna Nygh, hissing and wielding a long cigarette holder like a lance, makes a splendid villainess and Diz White twitters and gushes as a well-bred English rose, which was Sapper's taste in heroines. The pastiche is excellently sustained as the bone-headed Bullshot Crummond (Alan Shearman), undaunted by his own stupidity and convinced that, being British, he is the better man, battles with Otto von Brunno (Ron House), "the second most dangerous man in Europe and disciple of the kaiser."

Much of the fun is incidental to the parody, such as Ron House's quick change tour de force as Von Brunno and a Chicago gangster which climaxes with his fighting with himself, and John Smith popping up in a variety of roles, including a ridiculous villain who looks like a reject from "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." But the group neatly skewers social attitudes of the time. Bullshot Crummond, attempting to rescue the heroine and finding her unconscious and stripped to her underwear, cries: "The blackguard has taken advantage of you. And I would have married you." Derek Cunningham directs.

At the Roundhouse, there is "The Littlest Clown," the first American musical for children to reach London. Indeed, the show claims to be "for children of all ages." It convinced me, as nothing else has ever done, that I must be an adult. It is a show that offers nothing, least of all to the young and imaginative. The cast is professional and works hard. But Riggs O'Hara's staging ignores the audience and seems concerned only with getting the show over as quickly as possible.

The plot is a thin one, about a circus down on its luck, and its central point is left unresolved at the end. Most of the action is given over to the static rendering of some mediocre songs, many of them romantic ballads (what child wants to listen to love songs?). At the end of the show, one child is picked out from the audience and is dressed up briefly as a clown. It is typical of the show's attitude that this one moment of audience participation means rejecting 200 or so children and favoring one.

All those involved ought to visit Theatre Workshop's "Big Rock Candy Mountain" to discover how to stage a family show, or go to Bernard Goss's "The Fantastic Fairground" at the Young Vic, which is aimed at the under-12s and hits its target admirably. Adults and children are sensibly segregated. I must admit I found the proceedings, although colorful, boring, as a young boy searches for some lost jewels in a ghostly fairground dominated by the evil Mr. Waxman, who turns people into waxworks.

But the children were involved from the start, as the actors came out and chatted to them, got them to sing, shout, help the hero hide his jewels, and defeat the villain by pretending to be statues. They had a marvelous time.

Berlin Opera: 'Die Fledermaus'

In a Frivolous Production

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (IHT).—Johann Strauss's operetta "Die Fledermaus" ("The Bat"), surely the best and most melodious of all operettas, portrayed the frivolity of a morally irresponsible plutocracy capering drunkenly on a volcano just about to explode. The new production at the Deutsche Oper Berlin offers the ear and eye a highly enjoyable evening, but those in the audience might as well leave their minds at home. Judged on the basis of last night's performance, most of them do.

When Franz Josef became emperor of Austria in 1848, he immediately suppressed the revolutionary currents which had toppled his predecessor. He also wildly overextended Austria's economy, leading on the one hand to the emergence of many free-spending, nouveaux riches millionaires eager to buy social position, on the other to suicidal inflation. The demi-monde dominated Vienna's nightlife of the 1850s; no respectable woman risked participating unless she went masked, and even then she played with fire. In spite of two costly military defeats—by the French in 1859, by the Prussians in 1866—Franz Josef stubbornly indulged himself in copying London and Paris by staging a huge, ruinously expensive international exposition, which opened May 1, 1873. A week later came the financial crash, comparable in every way to that in Wall Street in 1929.

Strauss, at fever pitch, composed "Die Fledermaus" about that society in only 43 days early in 1874. When it opened in April that year it flopped, folding after only 16 performances. In that period of moral, social, and economic hangover, not even Strauss's enchanting music could sugarcoat for Viennese audiences the society "Die Fledermaus" portrayed. One need only read Haffner's libretto to infer how little regard Strauss had for his characters as human beings.

Otto Schenk, in his new Berlin production of this work, has chosen to offer 1973 audiences a puff of sheer bubble-headed hedonism which has about as much to do with the reality of a specific place at a specific time as does "Naughty Marietta." Depressingly, most of the audience last evening ate it up, obviously closely identifying with those rich syharites and social parasites onstage, longing to join them up there, to win their recognition as having arrived in such glittering social strata.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen's opulent but incongruously tasteful sets and costumes twice drew spontaneous applause, and from a purely musical standpoint the evening gave much pleasure. Gundula Janowitz, whose rich, creamy soprano recalls Lisa della Casa at her best, triumphed as Rosalinde, and Renate Holm's coloratura proved up to the difficult role of Adele. Donald Grobe sang well as Eisenstein, and displayed comic gifts and technique which many professional stage comedians might envy. Barry McDaniel as Falke, Manfred Röhrl as Frank, Brigitte Fassbaender as Orlofsky, and Hans Beirer as Alfred all proved first-rate, and Gerhard Wimberger conducted with spirit and dash.

Everybody, in fact, including the choreographer Gudrun Leben and the chorus director Walter Hagen-Groll, deserve bouquets, except for Mr. Schenk. To him, scallions—except on one point: The lawyer Dr. Blind, in this production, does not stutter, as Strauss and his stupid librettist wanted him to. Mr. Schenk seems to have progressed at least far enough to have recognized that civilized people no longer regard as side-splitting those unhappy people whose deep psychic wounds manifest themselves in impediments of speech. If for this alone, Mr. Schenk deserves our thanks.

Truman Stamp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The U.S. Postal Service plans to issue a special postage stamp in memory of former President Harry S Truman, who died Dec. 26. The stamp is scheduled to be issued on May 8, on what would have been Mr. Truman's 89th birthday. The first-day issuance most likely will be at Independence, Mo., Mr. Truman's home.

Putting Top Modern Theater in the Movies

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

OLLYWOOD (IHT).—An unusual experiment in filming s, financed by the American ress Company and the Ely dau organization, is under in the United States. Known he American Film Theater, it signed along the lines of the New York Theater Guild. The t is to offer a program of motion pictures based on im-ant contemporary plays, which be presented on a monthly scription basis, the scheme on h the original Theater Guild ted.

e theater chosen to represent American Film Theater in ven community will reserve successive weekdays a month wo matinee and two evening rmances of each film. Some heaters throughout the Unit-tates will be selected to par-ate and will sell season tickets hese specials.

ht films have been announc-r the inaugural season and of these are already com-d. The initial three are "A ale Balance" by Edward e with Katharine Hepburn Paul Scofield, directed by Richardson, John Osborne's her," with Stacy Keach, di-d by Guy Green; and Harold r's "The Homecoming" with Cusak, directed by Peter All three have been made ish studios.

oing on the next two—n picture versions of Eugene o's "Rhinoceros" and Eu-O'Neill's "The Iceman Com-will begin in Hollywood r. Tom O'Horgan will direct o's philosophical farce in h Zero Mostel will star.

he Iceman Cometh," is being ed by John Frankenheim-The cast includes: Lee Mar-Robert Ryan, Martyn Green, ech comedian George Vos-, Jeff Bridges and Fredric h.

e other films of the Amer-Film Theater's first season he Robert Shaw's "The Man e Glass Booth" to be directed o Preminger; a black "Li-with a Harlem setting and urt Weill-Maxwell Anderson sic musical about racial t in South Africa, "Lost in tara."

e prospect of distinguished reproduced on the screen by gent directors and perform-reputable players is entic-We have had it before—the Anthony Asquith film of "Pygmalion" for which Shaw wrote additional dialogue and additional scenes is an example—but it has been extremely rare.

The standard procedure of turning plays into films has usually been putting in all the scenes that the dramatist has carefully left out and by taking the dramatis personae for automobile rides to supply a sense of movement. This lamentable method is known in the trade as "opening up" a stage work.

If the American Film Theater succeeds, something far more rewarding will be "opened up": the entire treasury of drama. One looks forward to the day when scenarios will be by Pirandello, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Brecht, Montherlant, Galsworthy and Hofmannsthal.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

"The Poseidon Adventure" is about that kind of comforting disaster that happens to someone else from a reassuring distance, A.H. Weiler says. The Poseidon is headed for Greece on its final voyage when it is overturned by a 90-foot wave. "The script's simplistic message about the necessity of clinging to life is somewhat less than original, but Gene Hackman is fairly convincing as the stridently physical, militantly liberated minister who forcibly leads the passengers to safety." Compliments are also given to Shelley Winters, Jack Albertson, Ernest Borgnine and Stella Stevens. Ronald Neame directed.

"Come to Your Senses" is, Roger Greenspun says, "an encounter group do-it-yourself kit made at the Esalen Institute in California and that most anti-cinematic of enterprises, an audience-participation movie." In the first part of the film, director Barnard Gunther gives a preliminary lesson in raising sensitivity. In the second part, Gunther confronts the audience directly and encourages it to "take a trip with your consciousness down your body into your feet. . ." But, Greenspun says, "his greatest achievement is to turn everybody into a rosebud. (Become that rosebud, you are that rosebud, you are small and closed. . .)." "If you believe this stuff you can probably have your life changed (into a rosebush)," Greenspun concludes. The film is being shown at the Whitney Museum.

"Mystery Play," by Jean-Claude van Itallie, is described as a farce, "although it could just as well have been called 'Farce' and described as a mystery play," writes Clive Barnes. "It is not much of either." The play is set at a cocktail party in Washington at which all the characters are killed off except two, a mystery writer and the butler. It is intended as a satire, but a satire on what, Barnes asks. "Not, I presume, mystery plays," he concludes. "We have been waiting a long time for Mr. van Itallie's first major play since 'America Hurrah,'" Barnes says. "With all respect, I feel we are still waiting, but this is something that people interested in the theater might well want to check out for themselves." It is playing at the Cherry Lane Theater.

Shay Duffin as Brendan Behan, a one-man show compiled by Duffin, "misses the tragedy of Behan (he died young, his body of work is small) but it does evoke the spirit of his comedy and a sympathy for the author," Mel Gussow writes. "At random, as if standing at a bar and regaling captive customers, the actor spins elaborate anecdotes and serves epithets and epigrams. The blarney is as thick as the stout that he drinks . . . For two hours this mock Behan is amiable company." Direction was by Dennis Hayes and Marvin Gordon. The show is playing at the Abbey Theater.

On the Arts Agenda

The Canadian Stratford Festival will begin a three-month tour of Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland and Russia on Jan. 24 in Copenhagen. For its first European tour, the festival company will bring its 1972 production of "King Lear" and a new production of "Taming of the Shrew," as well as a special set that is described as a kind of replica of the theater's own ramp stage. After the Copenhagen run, through Jan. 27, the troupe will continue to Utrecht (Jan. 30-31), The Hague (Feb. 3), Warsaw (Feb. 7-10), Cracow (Feb. 13-14), Moscow (Feb. 20-26) and Leningrad (March 1-5).

• • •

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, whose productions of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" have been features of recent Salzburg Festival and La Scala seasons, will mount the work for the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, where it will be performed 15 times from Jan. 12 to 31. Roberto Benzi will conduct, and the cast will include Anita Terzian as Rosina, Manuel Gonzalès and Yves Bisson sharing the title part of Figaro, and Eduardo Gimínez and Paul Bouts that of Almaviva.

• • •

Among the itinerant art expositions in various French museums, under the auspices of the Centre National d'Art Contemporain, Christian Boltanski-Jean Le Gac, until Feb. 15 at the Musée des Ursulines in Macon, and March at the Musée Municipal in Cognac; Max Ernst lithographies, through February at the Musée du Perigord, in Périgueux, March at the Centre Léonard de Vinci, Toulouse; "En France" by Cartier-Bresson, January in Thonon, February in Privas, March in Le Creusot; "Art and Architecture," to Jan. 15 in Bordeaux, Jan. 20 to Feb. 20 in the Musée Fabre, Montpellier, and Feb. 25-April 15 at the Maison des Jeunes in Annecy-Novel.

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68	64⅛	AbbtLb	1.10	92	27	72⅞	72¾	72½	+ ⅜
52¾	49½	ACF Ind	2.40	72	14	49⅝	48¾	49½	+ ⅝
18½	13⅛	AcmeClev	.80	19	20	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
40¾	27	AcmeMk	1.75r	17	20	25¼	25	25	
14⅝	12⅝	AdmsE	1.09e	93	24	12⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¼	Ad Millis	.20	25	170	9⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
49½	31⅜	Addresso	.60	69	16	32⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅝
27	13⅝	Admiral		80	9	17⅜	17	17⅛	
79⅝	54½	AetnaLife	1.68	238	12	74⅝	73¼	73¾	—1¼
17	7⅝	Agutnre	Co	24	41	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	6⅜	Aileen	Inc	43	17	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
74¼	53½	Air Prod	.20b	63	24	72	70½	72	+2
23¾	16⅞	Airco	.80e	634	9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
5¾	3½	AJ Industries		22	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
36½	25	Akzona	1e	15	16	30¼	29⅞	29⅝	— ⅜
18	15	Ala Gas	1.10	6	9	16½	16¼	16¼	
109	100	AlaP	pf8.28	2120		108	108	108	+ ¼
24⅛	19⅛	Alaska Inters		232	18	23¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
29	20½	Alberto	.52	98	23	28⅞	28	28¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¾	Albrtsn	.36a	49	14	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
25	17⅞	AlcanAlu	.80	1529	14	25	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	8	AlcoStand	.34	82	9	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	31½	AlconLab	.14	37	59	36⅜	37¼	38¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	8½	Alexndrs	.10e	23	39	9⅞	9¾	9½	
15⅝	11½	AllisCh	.24e	12	27	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	AllegCp	.25e	233	12	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
81⅞	18¾	AllegLudlm	1	116	24	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
44½	36	AllegLud	pf 3	5		43½	43½	43½	+ ⅝
24⅝	19¾	AllegPw	1.20	256	10	24⅜	24	24½	— ⅛
33½	16½	AllenGp	1.04r	81	13	19⅞	19¾	16⅛	
36½	23½	Allied Ch	1.20	114	12	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
45⅞	25⅛	Allied Mnt	.45b	21	21	31¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
25	18½	Alldlills	.75	2	23	22⅜	22½	22½	+ ⅛
25½	16⅝	Awlled Pd	.68	23	11	21⅜	20¾	20⅝	— ⅜
56¾	4	AlliedPd	pf 3	1		48¾	48¾	48½	— ⅛
32¾	27⅜	AlliedStr	1.40	96	13	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
60½	54	AlliedStr	pf 4	210		60	60	60	+ ½
8⅝	4⅜	Allied Super		103	20	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	AllisChal	.20e	167	19	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	12½	AllrgtAut	.48	9	13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	14½	AlphaPl	.16e	12	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
57½	38⅞	Alcoa	1.80	177	17	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅜	AmalSug	1.60	7	9	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
16½	12⅜	AMBAC	.50	81	13	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	21¼	Amer Es	1.20	17	9	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
51½	41	Am Es	pf 4.60			44½	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
54½	39⅜	AmHess	.30r	596	18	46¼	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
119¾	90½	AmeH	pf3.50	63		102½	101½	102½	+1½
49½	29	A AirFilt	.42	17	37	38⅞	38⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
49½	23½	Am Airlin		1728	90	23⅝	21	21¾	— ⅛
16½	8¾	A Baker	.20	8	11	10⅞	11	11	+ ⅛
49¼	39⅝	ABrnds	2.20	153	9	45⅞	43½	43⅝	
81⅜	51⅜	AmBdcst	1.20	153	21	61⅛	59⅞	59⅝	— ⅜
51¼	42¾	AmBldgM	.28	13	33	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛	
36½	27	Am Can	2.20	152	12	35⅜	33	33½	+ ⅛
22⅛	24½	A Can	of1.75	7		25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
9⅛	6	AmCem	.29t	19	14	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
28⅞	22¼	A CemM	2.32	25	10	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
28½	19½	Am Chain	1	21	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
37½	21	ACrySug	1.40	18	14	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
40½	26⅞	A Cyan	1.25	392	14	31½	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
28½	17⅜	Am Distill	1	2	25	22	21⅞	22	
68⅛	43½	AmDistTel	.63	25	33	54¼	53⅛	53⅝	
51½	41	Am Es	pf2.60			44⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
54½	39⅜	AmHess	.30r	596	18	46¼	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
119¾	90½	AmeH	pf3.50	63		102½	101½	102½	+½
49½	29	A AirFilt	.42	17	37	38⅞	38⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
49½	23½	Am Airlin		1728	90	23⅝	21	21¾	— ⅛
16½	8¾	A Baker	.20	8	11	10⅞	11	11	+ ⅛
49¼	39⅝	ABrnds	2.20	153	9	45⅞	43½	43⅝	
81⅜	51⅜	AmBdcst	1.20	153	21	61⅛	59⅞	59⅝	— ⅜
51¼	42¾	AmBldgM	.28	13	33	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛	
36½	27	Am Can	2.20	152	12	35⅜	33	33½	+ ⅛
22⅛	24½	A Can	of1.75	7		25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
9⅛	6	AmCem	.29t	19	14	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
28⅞	22¼	A CemM	2.32	25	10	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
28½	19½	Am Chain	1	21	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
37½	21	ACrySug	1.40	18	14	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
40½	26⅞	A Cyan	1.25	392	14	31½	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
28½	17⅜	Am Distill	1	2	25	22	21⅞	22	
68⅛	43½	AmDis							

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JAN. 6-7, 1973

s Embargo Dutch Said EEC Study

Germany Denies ing a Complaint

SSELS, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Common Market executive ission is studying a West an government complaint a Netherlands government to supply natural gas reinigte Elektrizitaetswerke alen AG, Energieversor- Weser-Ems AG and Ruhr- G, an EEC spokesman said.

said: "The West German aint is being studied at the t level because it is con- d a political matter." wever, in Bonn, the West an government said it has led any complaint with the commission.

spokesman for the Econom- ministry said "there wasn't omplaint or protest to the by Bonn on the matter." e Economics Ministry also d press reports that it had ted to the Dutch govern-

Energy Shortage

Dutch government, claim- future energy shortage in Netherlands, has refused to ve an export agreement ed between Placid Interna- Oil Ltd., of the United , with the West German

herlands Economics Min- T. Langman based his re- on the 1965 Dutch mining tion, which stipulates that inistry has the right to priority for gas deliveries nitch consumption.

December, Placid concluded ovisional contract with the German companies, under it would supply, beginning 1, 1973, for 24 years, natural t an average annual rate 00 million cubic meters.

ne Dollar—

DON (AP-DJ).—The following the late or closing interbank rates the dollar on the major inter- nal exchanges:

	Jan. 5, 1973 Today	Previous
($ per £)	2.3576	2.35-.3625
Fr. (B)	44.45-.55	44.45-.50
Fr. (B)	44.25-.35	44.13-.14
che mark	3.2048-53	3.2049-50
ish krone	6.9085-95	6.8975-85
lo	28.77-.85	28.75-.85
r. (A)	5.1225-.13	5.125-.13875
r. (B)	5.1280-.1290	5.1375-.1385
ier	2.2282-.2289	2.2890-.2895
ish pound	4.20	4.20
	557.0-.20	562.50-.80
a	63.47-.48	63.47-.48
ling	23.15-.17	23.14-.16
rona	4.7436-31	4.7432-87
franc	3.7637-47	3.7884-89
	201.10	

Free. S: Commercial.

iss Banks Raise count Rate to 5%

ASEL, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—erland's commercial banks raised their discount rate percent from 4.75 percent, association of Swiss banks today.

e 4.75 percent bank rate had in effect since April 1, 1972, ssociation said.

like the national bank's dis- rate, which has been un- ged at 3.75 percent since 15, 1969, the bank rate of commercial banks does not a major impact on the my.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Caterpillar Tractor Buys Laser

Caterpillar Tractor has purchased the world's first high power industrial laser. The laser system, developed by Avco Everett Research Laboratory, an Avco Corp. unit, is rated at more than 10 kilowatts of continuous output power. This is 10 times more powerful than any other existing industrial laser, Caterpillar says. The maker of earthmoving equipment and diesel engines says the laser will be used to explore and develop applications that directly relate to the manufacture of the company's products, as well as other areas that may present themselves during the development program.

Japanese Trade Seen Rising

Mitsubishi Corp., the Japanese trading firm, predicts that Japan's exports in 1973 will rise 14.3 percent from 1972 to $32.7 billion. Imports will increase 22.5 percent to $29.9 billion, Mitsubishi says. It adds that exports to the United States and Canada will total $11.5 billion, up 13.3 percent, while imports from North America will rise 25.3 percent to $9.2 billion. Exports to Western Europe will increase 24.7 percent to $6.05 billion.

U.S. Auto Sales Set Record

Auto sales in the United States, continuing the pattern of recent months, set another record in December. Both domestic dealers, spurred by sales contests, and import dealers, rebounding from a sluggish sales pace earlier last year, posted December highs. An estimated 846,000 cars were sold last month, up about 19 percent on a daily sales rate basis from the 740,000 sold in December 1971, and up about 13 percent from the previous record of 780,000 sold in December 1965. The gains are calculated on a daily rate basis because the month had one less selling day than the corresponding 1971 and 1965 months.

The sales boosted total industry deliveries for 1972 to slightly more than 10.9 million cars, some 6.9 percent above the previous record of 10.3 million cars set in 1971. Domestic auto dealers last month sold an estimated 719,000 cars, up about 15 percent on a daily rate basis from the year-earlier 648,493, and up about 3 percent from the previous record of 723,737 set in 1964.

EEC Court Rules Against Firm

The European Court of Justice has ruled that a fine paid in the United States for participation in an international cartel cannot be deducted from a similar fine imposed in Europe. The firm affected is Boehringer-Mannheim of West Germany. In 1969 it paid a fine in the United States of $80,000 for its part in an international quinine cartel. Then the Common Market executive commission imposed a fine which now amounts to nearly $200,000. The firm argued that it ought not to be fined twice for the same offense. The European court ruled, however, that the facts penalized were different in Europe and America.

Audi NSU Sales Increase

Sales of Audi NSU Auto Union rose to about 2.5 billion deutsche marks in 1972 from 2.19 billion DM in 1971 with production climbing 6.3 percent to 300,000 cars from 282,200. Audi, a subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk, did not state profit in giving out initial 1972 returns. But officials indicated that Audi's earnings were substantially improved from 1971, when it reported a net operational loss of 35 million marks, which Volkswagenwerk had to cover.

But Dutch Officials Welcome It

U.K. Firms Investing Heavily in Holland

By John Urquhart

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—British interests have pumped a lot of money into the Netherlands in the past year for both portfolio and direct investments.

The activity has prompted some Dutch newspapers to talk of a "British invasion," but Dutch authorities say they are not worried.

Quantifying the scale of British investment in the country is difficult as both the British and Dutch authorities say they have no up-to-date overall figures.

Dozens Taken Over

As of Jan. 1, 1972, British interests had 116 subsidiaries in the Netherlands and were partners in another 74 enterprises. In this past year, dozens of Dutch enterprises, many of them small, have been taken over by British companies.

Among British concerns to move into the Netherlands in a big way in the past year are Slater-Walker Securities, Ralli International, Cannon Street Investments, Triumph Investment Trust, Argyle Securities, J. Lyons and Tower Assets.

Numerous acquisitions of comparatively modest-sized enterprises have been made by such companies as Dunbee-Combex-Marx, Automotive Products Associated and the Austin Reed group.

For a company like Cannon Street, making its first moves into Europe, the Netherlands is attractive. Among the attractions, a Cannon Street executive said, are the country's tax structure, double taxation agreements with Britain, and a comparatively high standard in accounting practices and the legal system.

He said the company also found the Dutch receptive to British investment, and language is no problem as many Dutch speak English.

Cannon Street, an investment and banking group, established within less than a year a Dutch version of its British operation.

Initially it acquired a Dutch financial institution, Lapeg, and subsequently two other enterprises, Protector, a Dutch investment company quoted on the Amsterdam stock exchange, and P.M. Tamson, an unquoted distributor of laboratory equipment.

Cannon Street, which regards the Netherlands as "the bridgehead for its European operations," says it is now looking at further acquisition prospects in the country and elsewhere in Europe.

Slater-Walker has had a big impact on the Dutch financial and property scene since it acquired control of Hellingman three months ago.

After a rights issue and several acquisitions, Hellingman's market capitalisation has soared to 60 million guilders from 2 million guilders three months ago, a Slater-Walker executive said.

The Slater-Walker executive said the Netherlands is just one of a number of European countries where the company is active, particularly in the property field.

Slater-Walker also has been actively engaged in the Amsterdam market for its equity portfolios.

Heavy Stock Buying

Other major British financial groups also have been heavy investors in the Amsterdam market, using proceeds from their offerings earlier this year of shares in European-oriented investment trusts and unit trusts.

In the third quarter of last year, when U.S. and West German interests were net sellers of Dutch shares, a Dutch banker said, British investors bought 356 million guilders worth of equities.

In the first nine months of 1972, he said, net British investment in Dutch shares totaled 821 million guilders, compared with 282 million guilders for all of 1971.

The British investment is cited as a principal factor in the sharp rise of Dutch share prices in the past year. Today the ANP-CBS general share index closed at a 1972-1973 high of 138.8. Its 1972-1973 low is 96.4, reached Jan. 4, 1973.

The Dutch banker was not able to give any indication of how much of the British funds invested in the Amsterdam market were for portfolio investment and how much for acquisition of Dutch companies.

Eduward L. Vervuurt, manager of the securities research department of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, told a seminar in London recently that the relatively small size of many Dutch companies made them easy takeover targets.

For both portfolio investors and acquisition-minded firms, another banker said, Dutch companies are attractive because of the comparatively low price-earnings ratio.

He attributed this to what he termed an "innate Dutch conservatism."

Japan Panel Urges Cut in Shipbuilding

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—The advisory council for the transport minister recommended today a sharp reduction in government shipbuilding plans for fiscal 1973 and 1974 because of the worldwide surplus of shipping tonnage, the Transport Ministry said.

The council recommended that the volume for shipbuilding in fiscal 1973, which ends next March, be set at 2 million gross tons and that for fiscal 1974 at 2.5 million gross tons.

Under the six-year shipbuilding program started in 1969, targets for fiscal 1973 and 1974 were fixed at 3.8 million tons and 4.2 million tons respectively, the ministry said.

German Surplus In Payments Dips In Latest Month

FRANKFURT, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments balance showed a preliminary 596-million-mark surplus in November, down from a revised October surplus of 979 million marks, the Bundesbank reported today. There was a 301-million-DM deficit in November 1971.

In the first 11 months of 1972, there was a preliminary 12.9-billion-mark basic payments surplus, up from a surplus of 5.9-billion-DM year earlier.

The basic payments balance comprises only current accounts and long-term capital movements.

Overall, the payments deficit widened to 1.1-billion DM from a revised 493-million-DM deficit in October.

In the first 11 months of 1972, there was an overall preliminary surplus of 16.7 billion marks, up from a surplus of 14.9-billion DM a year earlier.

Japan-U.K. Trade Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today it will send an economic delegation to London for two weeks in February to discuss ways to increase Japan's imports from Britain.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER IRAN POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY (TAVANIR)

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (Tavanir) invites tenders for the construction of approximately 137 kilometers of 400 kV single circuit steel power transmission line for the Karun EHV transmission system in Iran. Additional contract documents will be issued later on the same project for the construction of an additional 700 kilometers of 400 kV steel tower transmission lines.

The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

To qualify for tendering, the prospective tenderer must present documentation to the effect that he has had at least five years of previous successful experience in designing, furnishing and installing steel tower transmission lines at voltages of 400 kV or higher.

Contract Documents 544-6A. Rasa Shah Kabir Dam - Ahwaz Transmission Line Construction, will be available from January 9, 1973, and the opening of tenders is scheduled for March 10, 1973.

Two copies of contract documents will be available to prospective bidders or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company Khiaban Iran-Novin, opposite the main gate of Hotel Intercontinental, Sherkat Tavanir, Tehran, Iran.

Jobless Rate In U.S. Stays At 5.2 Percent

Average for the Year Is Set at 5.6 Percent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The December unemployment rate was unchanged at November's level of 5.2 percent, holding at its lowest level since August, 1970, the Labor Department reported today. The December, 1971, rate was 6 percent.

While unemployment remained unchanged total employment rose 388,000 to 82.8 million during the month. The number of unemployed was unchanged from November's level of 4.5 million—a decline of 600,000 on the December, 1971, level.

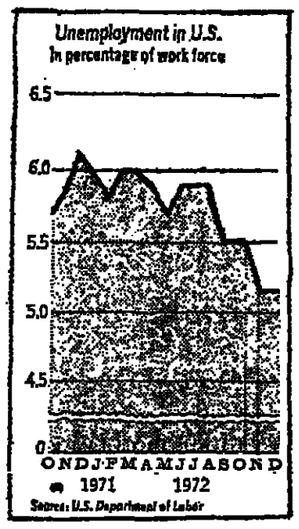
The department said the total level of unemployed declined in line with usual November-December movements, but held unchanged after seasonal adjustment.

Unemployment rates for all the major groups were either unchanged or little changed from November.

The unemployment rate for men declined slightly to 3.4 percent from November's 3.6 percent, while that for women rose from 5 percent to 5.1 percent. The unemployment rate for teenagers rose to 16 percent from November's 15.4 percent. There was a decline in the jobless rate for blacks from November's 9.8 percent to 9.6 percent in December.

The average jobless rate in 1972 was 5.6 percent compared with 5.9 percent in 1971 and 4.9 percent in 1970.

Reviewing the labor situation in 1972, the Labor Department noted that by the fourth quarter of the year the labor force had reached 87.2 million, exceeding its mid-1971 level by nearly 3.2 million.



On an annual average basis, the labor force gain amounted to 2.1 million compared with increases of 1.3 million in 1971 and 2 million in each of the previous two years.

In addition to normal population growth, the department said, the 1972 upsurge could be attributed to the continuing reductions in the armed forces and to an influx of women and teenagers onto the labor market.

Job gains averaging more than 500,000 each quarter brought employment to a record of 82.6 million in the final quarter of 1972—3.6 million above mid-1971.

In a comment, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Herbert Stein, said employment would be substantially higher by the end of 1973 than it was at the end of 1972.

Mr. Stein said: "The administration forecast at the beginning of the year that the rate would fall to the neighborhood of 5 percent by year end. We believe that target has been achieved. And we are confident that further progress will be achieved in 1973."

End of Competition Sought In Developing U.S. Airliners

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—A governmental study panel said yesterday that the development of airliners had become so expensive that Washington should curb direct competition among manufacturers to sell similar craft and select a single manufacturer to build each type of new airliner.

The nine-member study group, established by Congress two years ago to make a $2-million survey of the nation's future aviation needs and problems, also concluded that the federal government should consider "direct financial participation" in new airliner projects in limited situations where "the risk to private industry is considered too great."

It said that the largest single problem facing commercial aviation was mounting public opposition to jet noise near airports. The panel called for accelerated government research to develop a "quiet engine," the mandatory use of quieter landing and take-off procedures, and installation by Jan. 1, 1977, of engine-muffling devices on all jets not equipped with the quieter engines of the jumbo jet era.

New Official Sought

In a telephone interview, Crocker Snow of Boston, chairman of the Federal Aviation Advisory Commission, said its most urgent recommendation was the appointment of a new under secretary of transportation for civil aviation to coordinate what he called the government's "fragmented" aviation planning and research.

Among other things, he said, the new executive would be empowered to select manufacturers to build each new type of airliner in a competitive process. Airlines would also participate in the selection.

He predicted that the proposal would be controversial, but said the committee felt it made economic sense. To make this point, he cited the recently developed Lockheed T-1011 TriStar and McDonnell Douglas DC-10, which are similar three-engine, 250-passenger airliners that compete for the same market.

Chance of Dual Loss

Mr. Snow, who is director of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, said:

"Each of them cost about $1 billion to develop. Lockheed couldn't have made it without government help. It will be a long time before either of them makes any money; in fact, there's a good chance both will lose money."

Over the long term, he said, such incidents "could result in the loss of our aerospace industry." He asserted that the company selected to build planes under the commission's plan "would not be handed a monopoly—there'll still be competition from France, Russia, Japan and other countries, which are also building good airplanes."

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Big Board Prices Gain, Dow Index Hits Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, uncorking a sprint in the final two hours of trading, raced to another record high today.

Once again, brokers said on Wall Street, quality was the keynote to the buying—whether demand came from small investors in the United States, the big institutions, or foreign sources.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after suffering a sharp sinking spell following the noon hour, rallied sharply to finish 7.68 higher at 1,047.49.

This performance topped the former closing high in the blue-chip Dow of 1,043.80 on Wednesday.

Volume ran 19.33 million shares after edging past 20 million shares for each of the two previous sessions.

Indicating the emphasis of investors on quality issues, American Telephone rose 1/2 to 53 1/2, thereby equaling its 1972-73 high. International Business Machines, the most popular of all institutional holdings, ran up 7 to 418 3/4.

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, added 1/2 to 89 7/8, after selling as high as 90 1/4, its best price since 1965.

The resilience of the current bull market was illustrated dramatically by its action during the afternoon.

At noon, the Dow industrials were ahead 7.45—but half an hour later the gain was reduced to 2.56.

The downturn was triggered by a United Press International dispatch referring to the new round of Vietnam peace talks in Paris. Sources at a meeting of congressional leaders quoted President Nixon as saying he was "not optimistic but neither am I going to be pessimistic."

On Wall Street, one analyst commented: "The White House is playing it low key this time."

The top-level Vietnam negotiations resume on Monday. Hopes for peace have provided a major source of strength recently to the stock market. In the three sessions ended on Wednesday, the Dow amassed a gain off more than 36.

But after today's mid-session burst of selling, the advance got rolling again. The flourishing economy—and the expectations of continuing gains—evidently provided the kicker to the afternoon recovery.

Stocks of the nation's leading retail chains generally displayed fractional strength after reporting sharply higher December sales.

Sears, Roebuck rose 5/8 to 177 5/8, S.S. Kresge 1 1/4 to 49-7/8, F.W. Woolworth 1/4 to 31, and J.C. Penney 7/8 to 93 1/2.

General Motors climbed 3/8 to 82 3/8 after reporting a more than 15 percent rise in late-December automobile sales.

Stocks of Canadian oils, down rather sharply early in the week, showed some recovery. Imperial Oil rose 1/8 to 47 1/4, and Ranger Oil 2 to 31 1/8.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.05 to 26.68, while advances outscored declines, 524 against 403. Turnover was 4.05 million shares, compared with 3.83 million yesterday.

Congress Urged To Mandate U.S. For GATT Talks

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce urged the Nixon administration yesterday to seek "far-reaching" trade negotiating authority from Congress early in the new session.

A report to President Nixon and the secretary of the Treasury, George P. Shultz, said such legislation would be the key to trade negotiations next year whose purpose would be to "keep world trade policies on a reciprocal, multilateral and nondiscriminatory basis."

The report was prepared following a mission to Europe headed by Arch Booth, the chamber's executive vice-president. President Nixon had asked that the mission report to him following its trip. The key recommendation said:

"The Congress should enact a trade bill as soon as possible empowering the United States to enter into effective negotiations with all General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nations.

"This should be a far-reaching bill granting presidential authority to eliminate tariff as well as nontariff barriers. The authority should cover both industrial goods and agricultural commodities."

Skepticism Found

With reference to the "elimination" of tariffs, the report supported the idea of abolition of all tariffs, both here and in the other industrial countries, by the e of the century.

The report said the mission had found much "skepticism" in Europe about U.S. intentions in the trade field.

"It was generally felt," the report said, "that not only would Congress be unwilling to grant authority for comprehensive negotiations, but also that the administration would limit any trade bill it might propose to relatively modest proportions."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

P-Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
39¾	26¾	PacGsEl	1.72	113	10	29¾	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	PacLtg	1.68	112	10	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
47	30½	PacPetrol	.50	114	34	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
26½	21¾	PacPwL	1.50	54	11	25⅝	24⅝	25	
37½	18¼	Pac Swst Air		58	12	21½	20¾	20⅝	— ½
19¾	16⅝	Pac T&T	1.20	38	13	18½	18⅜	18⅝	
93¼	86½	Pac T&T pf	6	230		89½	89½	89½	+1
16⅜	7½	PalmWeb	.15e	13	8	9¼	9	9	
21	15½	PalWe pf	1.30	7		14¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
13¼	7¾	PalmBch	.25	70	14	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
24¼	19	Pamida	Inc	7	38	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
17¾	8	PanAm	WAir	611		9	8⅝	8⅝	
45¾	31	PanhEP	1.90	106	13	44⅜	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
42½	30¼	Paperch	.40b	21	16	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
21¾	13½	Pargas	.87	55	14	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
36	31¼	ParkHan	1.04	9	17	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
23¾	16¾	ParkPen	.42a	25	15	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
17⅞	10¼	Pasco	Inc	137		17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	16	PayL nw	.27e	44	15	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
48	31½	Peabody	Gal	104	43	45	43¾	44⅜	+1¼
5⅝	+	2⅞	Penn Cent	337		3¼	2⅞	2⅞	—
13¾	8¼	PennDix	.20b	27	12	10½	10	10	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Penn Fruit		25	30	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
93	67⅝	Penney	1.96	144	35	93⅜	92¾	93¼	+ ⅜
27	22⅝	PaPwLt	1.68	106	10	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
$132½	107	PaPL pfA	12.80	2120		110	109⅝	109⅝	
114	107	Pa PL pfB	8.60	240		113½	113½	113½	+1½
99¾	104	PaPLt pfB	8.40	230		108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
66	57½	Pa PLt pf	4.40	270		62½	62	62½	+ ½
31	22¾	Pennwlt	1.20	36	21	28¼	27⅝	27¾	
50¼	44	Penwlt pf	2.50	6		46	46	46	
27½	23½	Penwlt pf	1.60	4		24⅝	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18¾	Pennzoil	.80	350	16	29	27¾	28	— ⅛
41	27¾	Pennz pf	1.32	57		41¼	43	40	— ½
19	9¼	PeopDrg	.55	12	13	10½	10½	10⅝	
39¾	31	PeopGas	2.24	92	9	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
90⅜	67¼	PepsiCo	1	125	25	85⅜	85	85⅜	— ⅛
43½	39	PerkElmr	.22	125	50	42	42⅜	42⅜	
55½	32	Pet Inc	1.35	28	12	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	Petinc pf	1	7		23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅜	PetePaul	1.20	21	17	29½	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
78	53	PetrleSt	.40a	7	42	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ¼
33	23¾	Petrolan	.34	753	23	31½	31	31⅛	
24⅝	17¾	Petrlm	1.86e	55		25⅞	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅛
46	36⅝	Pfizer	.64a	508	30	44⅞	43⅞	44½	+ ⅛
44½	34⅝	Phelps D	2.10	403	10	42½	41¾	42	
25	21¼	Phila El	1.64	161	11	23¼	23	23¼	
106	98½	Phil El	pf7.75	2220		104	103¼	104	+1½
100	92	PhilaEl	pf 7	2220		97½	97½	97½	—1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	1047.34	1053.43	1037.40	1047.49	+ 7.68
20 Trn	225.59	226.96	222.65	225.20	— 0.27
15 Util	123.52	121.39	119.54	122.49	— 0.16
65 Stk	333.17	336.25	333.81	334.98	+ 1.28

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	134.98	132.95	134.07	+.61
20 Railroads	44.68	44.03	44.41	+.21
55 Utilities	61.76	60.72	61.14	—.25
500 Stocks	120.77	118.88	119.87	+.47

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	65.45	65.23	65.37	+.23
Industrials	77.55	77.31	71.48	+.27
Transportation ..	46.93	46.67	46.83	—.22
Utility	42.49	42.36	42.39	+.02
Finance	84.35	84.03	84.22	+.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 4	308,693	544,464	2,486
Jan. 3	357,712	531,549	3,070
Jan. 2	359,975	550,141	1,560
Dec. 29	403,078	556,050	2,107
Dec. 27	277,347	468,293	1,800

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
45	33⅜	RalstonP	1.20	1046	23	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
63⅜	48	RalstP	pf1.20	1		61½	61¾	61¾	—1 d
23¾	16¾	Rmada In	.12	725	36	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜
30⅞	19⅛	Ranco Inc	.92	27	12	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
21¼	13¾	RapAm	.12e	220	6	20	18¾	19⅝	— ⅛
101	71¼	RapAm	pf 3	10		98½	98½	98¾	+ ¾
38	25½	RaybstosM	1	10	10	30⅜	35¼	30⅛	
13	7½	Raymint	.06e	5	19	11¼	11¼	11⅛	
47½	27¼	Raytheon	.60	101	13	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ⅛
45	32⅛	RCA	1	420	19	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
102	0¾	RCA cv	pf .4	2		89	88½	89	— ¼
54⅝	48½	RCA	pf 3.50	240		52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1	viReading	Co	11		1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	viReadg	2 pf	4		1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
33⅛	19	Rdg Bate	.25	93	26	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
37¾	20¼	Redman	.12	106	16	23¼	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
17⅜	7½	Reed Tool		42		17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
38	25½	Reev Br	1.50	3	9	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅜
16½	9⅛	ReichCh	.20a	20	12	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
3⅛	1	viReliable Str	.60	2	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
29⅜	22⅜	Rellen El	.70	88	23	27½	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
82	65	RellanEl	pf 3	54		76⅜	75	75	
52⅛	40	Relian pf	1.60	17		47¾	47¾	47⅜	— ⅝
9⅞	3⅝	Republic Cp		60		3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20	17¼	RepMtg	1.80a	33	10	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	20½	RepubSt	1a	225	17	27⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
47⅞	28½	ResiInd	2	5		30⅜	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
56	38⅞	Revco DS	.28	75	32	52¼	52½	52⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	8¼	Revere Copp		46		9⅝	9½	9½	
78⅛	67⅛	Revlon	1	248	25	73½	72½	72½	— ¾
31½	27¾	Rex Chain		10	14	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
48	42½	RexC	pf2.36	3		46¾	45	46	
9⅛	4⅞	Rexham		194		6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
78	47¾	Reyn Ind	2.50	341	10	55⅜	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
44	30	Reyln pf	2.25	301		61	59	59⅜	
22¾	14	ReynMet	.40	244		16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
65½	53⅛	Rey M	pf4.50	xl		58	58	58	+ ⅛
37	15⅜	ReynSec	.50	27	8	16	17¾	16	
28⅛	13½	Rheingold		4	33	18½	18¼	18¼	
19⅛	12½	Richrdsn	.50e	19	9	15⅜	15½	15¾	
79	67⅛	RichMri	1.04	45	24	78	77	77¾	+1
61¾	43⅛	Richmnd	1.04	45	13	59	58⅜	58⅜	
34½	21⅞	RidderP	.32	19	20	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	15½	RiegelTxt	.90	14	10	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
25⅞	16	Rio Grnd	.60	80	7	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
21	11	RioGrn	pf.80	19	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
56	36⅛	RiteAid	.08	63	67	51⅜	50¾	50⅝	— ⅜
43⅜	33½	RivianFd	.86	187	27	38¼	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅜	RoanSel	.76e	98		6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	35⅛	RobshCon	.76	1	15	37¾	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Rbrtsn	1.10	5	9	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
77	39¾	RobinsAH	.12	74	42	74⅜	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	RochGs	1.20b	51	11	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
57	42½	RochTel	1.36	49	17	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
24¼	14⅜	Rockower	.24	29	10	17½	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
33	22⅞	Rockwell	1.40	137	12	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
92¼	67½	Rohm H	.82	49	30	91⅜	91⅛	91⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅜	Rohr Ind	.80	102	18	23⅜	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
43¼	33	Rollinsinc	.15	16	38	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	Ronson	.20b	107	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	26½	Roper Cp	1	3	11	32	31⅞	32	
26⅛	28¼	RorerAm	.76	161	21	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
47¼	26	RoyCCola	.58	52	32	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
41⅞	34⅜	RoyID	2.25e	99	16	41⅛	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
		RyID	fn2.25a	44	11	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	
16⅛	9⅝	Royal	Ind	51	11	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
15	8¾	RTE	Corp	20		12⅜	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
91	60¼	Rubbrmd	.60	6	41	87¼	85⅝	87¼	+1½
10⅝	5½	Rucker	Co	13	156	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23¾	15⅛	Russ Tog	.70	13	10	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
44⅜	33¼	RyderSy	.36	75	34	44	44	44	

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
10¼	5⅜	Safegrd	Ind	107	17	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
44¼	34	Safeway	1.35	75	12	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	StJoeM	1.50	69	10	27⅝	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	15⅛	StJos LP	1.10	4	10	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
52¾	42	STL SaFe	c.50	16	8	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	36½	StRegisP	1.60	98	17	45⅛	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
23¼	15	SalanCp	.30b	x18	10621	20⅜	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅜	SanDiGas	1.20	195	11	20	19¾	19⅝	
20⅜	13	Sanders	Asso	87	34	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
23¾	13¾	Sangamo	.2	26	13	17½	16½	17	
34⅜	23⅛	SJuanR	2.192	9	15	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
36½	28⅛	SFe Ind	1.40a	544	10	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	SFe Ind	pf.50	1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
55⅞	36⅜	SanFelnt	.30	86	78	56¼	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅜
12	7¾	SarWelSci	.30	45	19	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ½
18½	14¾	SavanhE	1.12	27	11	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
19⅛	8½	SavA Stop	.24	15	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅜	10⅛	SavOnDr	.12b	74	18	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
28	13⅛	SavInB	Mch	110	44	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	3⅜	Saxon	Ind	82	56	13⅜	13½	13½	+
21⅜	8¼	Saxon	Ind	82	56	13⅜	13¼	13½	+
26	22¼	SCA	Svc	268	34	27½	26¾	27	+1
21⅜	8⅞	Schaefer	Cp	29	11	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Schnly	pf .50	3	10	1-32	10	1-32	
1401	42⅝	SchrPlg	pf 4	86	78	56½	54⅝	55⅜	+ ⅜
63½	42¼	SchlfBr	.56	66	30	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
97⅛	72¾	Schlmbg	.50	161	51	98½	95	95	—1
22⅛	14⅞	SCM	Corp	146	13	17½	17¼	17½	
18¾	8⅞	SCOA	Ind .60	65	22	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	20⅛	Scot.Fds	.58	5	8	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
45¾	26⅛	Scott Fetz	.84	18	17	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
36¾	20¼	Scott Inc	.60	53	11	31¾	32	32	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅞	Scott Pap	.50	295	14	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	22¾	ScovFil	Mf .75	9	12	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅝	Scud Duo	Vst	6		8¾	8¾	8¾	
9⅛	8	Scuddr	pf.53e	21		8½	8½	8½	
70⅛	44¼	SbCL	In 2.20	53	9	50¾	49⅞	50⅜	
18	10⅜	SbWAir	.75f	209	9	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
19¾	12⅛	Seagrave	.08e	31	28	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	26⅜	Sealed Po	.72	35	11	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
109½	97¼	Sears GD	1.30	103	35	106¾	104¾	106¾	+ ⅜
119⅜	97¾	SearsCan	.40a	256	37	118	117⅛	117⅜	+ ⅛
16	7⅜	Seatrain	Line	41		8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
65½	43⅜	Sedco	Inc	.08	24	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	23⅞	Servmi	.52b	15	14	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
16	9¾	Shakspre	.24	20	13	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
31½	19¾	Shapell	.10	46	12	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
40	32	Shell	Oil 2.40	187	13	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
37	29½	ShellTr	1.25e	18	15	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
26½	19⅛	ShelterGl	.56	15	14	21¾	20¾	21	— ⅛
34⅞	20¼	ShellGl	pf1.40	3		23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
49¼	23½	ShellGl	pf1.35	2		31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
57½	45⅛	Sherw Wm	2	68	13	50¼	49¾	50	— ⅛
12⅝	8¾	Siegel	Ind .10e	47	11	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
18½	14	SierraPac	.86	41	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
42⅛	14⅞	SignalCo	.60b	88	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
55	40	Signal	pf2.20	7		47½	46½	47¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	18½	Signal	pf 1	3		19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
76½	52⅞	Signode	1.14	12	21	75⅛	74⅜	75	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Simm	Prec	19	2	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
41¾	25⅝	Simmon	.80a	54	12	27⅞	27	27	— ⅛
58	38⅛	SimpAir	.30	52	54	57¾	56½	56½	— ½
93½	70⅛	SingerCo	2.40	91	15	73	72½	72¾	— ⅜
121½	91¼	Singer	pf3.50	5		95½	95½	95¾	
31½	19½	SkagqCo	.40	22	26	21	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
62½	45	Skelly	Oil 1	36	20	62	61½	61⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	22⅝	SkilCp	.90a	10	19	42⅞	42½	42¾	— ⅛
24	26	Skyline	.24	689	15	29½	28¾	29	— ⅛
30⅞	18	Smith	Al .74	208	29	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
49¼	34⅝	Smith	Intl .40	208	29	50	48¾	49½	+ ⅝
66½	52½	Smith	KF 2	85	17	58⅜	57½	57⅝	— ⅜
20⅜	16½	SmithsTr	.40	45	10	20¼	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Smucker	.70	3	15	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
23⅞	12¾	Sola	Bas .50	44	14	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
11⅝	4⅜	Sonesta		42		5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
64½	21¼	Sony	Cp .08e	873	60	67⅞	64⅞	67⅜	+ 3⅜
52½	40⅛	SonyCp	wi	132		54¾	52	54¾	+2¾
		Sony	fn.08e	44		64¾	64	64¾	
34	25⅛	SooLine	1.62h	x5	8	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
22½	15¾	SOS	Cons .50	73	9	20¾	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	20⅛	SCarEG	1.38	54	12	24⅜	24	24	
25¾	21⅛	SoJerInd	1.52	12	11	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	16½	Southdwn	Inc	62	7	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
41½	33	Sodwn	pfl.80	6		34⅞	34½	34½	+ ⅛
38⅛	33⅜	SoeastBk	.73	10	21	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
20	15	SoeastPS	1.28	59	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	3	SoCalEd	1.56	359	12	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	18½	South Co	1.30	1572	10	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅜
40⅞	33⅛	SouNGas	1.88	11	9	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
66⅜	41⅞	SouNGas	1.50	706	13	62⅜	60½	60⅝	—1½
44⅞	25⅜	SoNEnT	2.72	72	12	44⅜	43⅜	44¾	+1
53⅝	52⅜	SoNET	pf3.82	30		52½	52½	51½	— ⅛
52	39¼	SouPac	2.16	62	10	42⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
57	44	SouRy	1.40a	48	8	49⅞	49½	49½	
33⅝	24⅜	SouUGas	1.20	45	13	32⅜	32¼	32¾	— ⅜
35⅝	26⅛	Southind	1.40	28	24	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	SwsAirm	.37f	49	14	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¾	SwstFor	Ind	30	7	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	SwsIPSv	.78	66	14	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
9½	7½	Sparton	.20	17	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
52	24⅛	Sperry	Hut 1	76	8	28½	27¾	28⅛	— ⅞
75½	46¼	Sperry	H pf 3	1		50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
50⅝	27¾	SperryRd	.60	513	22	50½	49	49¾	+ ⅛
71⅝	49⅛	Sprague	Elc	18		51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	13½	SpringsM	.60	178	10	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	28⅜	SquareD	1a	126	24	38	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
109⅞	80½	Squibb	1.56	84	34	106⅜	105¼	106½	+ ⅜
32⅜	26¼	StaleyMf	1.40	1	11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	44⅛	StBrands	1.66	44	16	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
65⅝	39⅛	StBrPaint	.22	148	52	52½	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	16	StdInfl	.40	10	12	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	40⅛	StOilCal	2.50	542	16	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
88¼	60⅜	StOilInd	2.39	435	16	86⅜	86⅛	85½	— ⅞
99⅛	68	StOilOh	2.70	43	29	94	93½	94	+1¼
11¼	6½	StdPress	.85a	26	23	9⅛	8¾	8¾	
12⅜	10¼	StPrudent	.66	38	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
48¾	32	StanWks	.84b	22	18	44½	43	43	—1⅜
21½	13⅞	Stanray	.40	27	11	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
22⅛	14⅞	Starrett	.80a	5	10	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
29	21⅝	SteMal	2.25a	44	12	27⅜	27¼	27¾	
26⅝	28¼	StevenA	.76	161	21	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Stevens	J .20	1	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
24⅜	14⅜	StevenM	1.20	1	11	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
43⅛	33	Stevens	P .80	1	11	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	26½	Stewart	Inc	134	14	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
47¼	26	StewWar	1.80	10	9	30⅛	29⅞	30	
41⅞	34⅜	StkYds	Ind	1046	23	44½	43⅜	44⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10	Stone	Cont	10	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	25¼	StoneCont	1.80	50	16	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Stonecn	.43	1	12	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
109⅞	80½	StoneWeb	2	38	12	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	StoneCont	2.40	91	15	73	72½	72¼	— ⅜
121½	91¼	Singer	pf3.50	5		95½	95½	95¾	
31½	19½	SkagqCo	.40	22	26	21	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
62½	45	Skelly	Oil 1	36	20	62	61½	61⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	22⅝	SkilCp	.90a	10	19	42⅞	42½	42¾	— ⅛
24	26	Skyline	.24	689	15	29½	28¾	29	— ⅛
30⅞	18	Smith	Al .74	208	29	50	48¾	49½	+ ⅝
49¼	34⅝	Smith	Intl .40	208	29	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
66½	52½	Smith	KF 2	85	17	58⅜	57½	57⅝	— ⅜
20⅜	16½	SmithsTr	.40	45	10	20¼	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Smucker	.70	3	15	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
23⅞	12¾	Sola	Bas .50	44	14	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
11⅝	4⅜	Sonesta		42		5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
64½	21¼	Sony	Cp .08e	873	60	67⅞	64⅞	67⅜	+ 3⅜
52½	40⅛	SonyCp	wi	132		54¾	52	54¾	+2¾
		Sony	fn.08e	44		64¾	64	64¾	
34	25⅛	SooLine	1.62h	x5	8	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	10⅜	Comi Met .60		12	8	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
7⅞	7⅜	Commodor		7	21	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
13¼	12½	Compln .15r		2	10	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝—	⅛
24⅛	24⅛	CompPS 1.56		1	9	38⅝—	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
3	1⅞	Compsln .15r		2	10	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅝	*CompuDyne*		12		1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
6½	9	Compugrph		26	33	31⅛	30¾	30¾—	½
4⅜	2⅞	Comput Eq		3	43	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Comput Instr		16		3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	6½	Comput Invst		25	7	8½	7⅞	8½+	⅛
4⅜	2¾	Comput Mch		6		3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅝	3½	Computest		9		4⅜	4	4	
14⅜	12⅜	Conchemco		11	9	15½	15	15 —	⅛
3¼	3⅛	Concord Fab		7		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅛	6⅛	Condec Corp		23	12	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
15½	9	Connrex .43r		3	10	10	10	10 —	½
14⅜	13	Conrock .60		2	7	13¾	13¼	13½—	⅛
15⅜	9	Conrey Inc		35	13	11¼	10⅞	11 —	½
4⅛	2⅝	Con Net Sh A		3		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Con Oil Gas		124		4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	11	Cons Ret .28a		44	15	14½	14	14⅛—	⅛
8⅝	8⅜	ConsltDes .40		5	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
11⅜	8¼	Consyne Cp		57	25	10⅜	9⅞	10¼+	⅛
3⅝	2	Cont Master		24	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	4⅛	Cont Tel wt		51		5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14⅜	13⅜	Cook Elec .32		4	16	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
17½	16½	Cook Ind		78	2	17⅞	17⅝	17½+	⅛
25⅝	18	CookPtV .80a		10	8	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
8⅝	8	Coop Jar .10e		6	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4⅜	Cordon Intl		189	26	13¼	12⅝	13	
19⅝	18¼	Core Labs		16	38	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Cott Corp		11	14	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cott Corp wt		5		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Cousins M wt		101		5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
81⅛	23¼	CoxCble Com		367	64	31⅝	30¾	30¾—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Craig Corp		25	13	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
14⅛	6	CramerE .30t		9	25	7½	7⅜	7½—	⅛
15½	7⅝	Creative Mgt		9	13	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
16⅝	14⅜	Creolet 2.28a		48	10	17⅛	16¾	17½+	⅛
3⅜	3⅛	Crest Form		1	19	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6	1⅜	Crestmont		3		2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17¾	20¾	Crompton .36		4	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
47¼	37⅜	Crots AT .42		11	44	46⅛	46	46 —	⅛
12⅜	8	CrowleyM .30		1	9	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
31¼	17¼	CwnCPt 1.18t		12	85	22½	22	23 —	⅛
12⅜	9⅝	Crown Ind		2	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
12⅝	8⅜	Crystal Oil		29		10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19¼	15	CSE Corp .28		5	8	17	16½	16½—	⅛
22	10½	Cubic Cp .20e		29	14	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
39	15⅛	CutlerA .44		625	13	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
24½	15⅛	CutlerB .44		4	3	17⅜	17¾	17⅜—	⅛
15⅝	14⅝	CW Transpor		1	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛

D

13⅜	5⅜	Daitch .26e	6	7	6¼	6¼	6¼		
12⅝	7⅜	DamonC .40	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛	
21⅛	15⅜	Danielint .24	9	11	17⅛	17	17½+	½	
5⅜	2¼	Data Control	7	104	3½	3	3⅛		
26½	16¼	Data Documt	6	11	22¼	22	22	+¼	
7	3½	*Datat Prod*	94	45	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛	
15⅜	11¼	DavisFd .03h	36	14	13⅝	13	13½+	⅛	
11⅜	6⅜	Day Mn .10e	23	46	8⅜	8½	8⅜		
9	4⅜	Dayfin wt		8	5⅜	5¼	5¼		
10½	2	DCL Inc	10	3	3	2⅞	2⅞		
25⅝	16⅛	DearbnSt .20	25	12	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛	
18⅛	11⅞	Del Labs	8	11	13½	13⅜	13½		
23⅝	5⅝	Delta Cp Am	21	31	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛	
14⅜	13⅛	Delta Fd .80a	7	10	26	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛	
62½	37½	Den Tal Ez	12	42	55	54⅛	55⅛—	⅛	
10⅛	2¼	Dero Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛	
13⅜	4	DeRose Ind	4	21	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛	
33⅜	21⅛	Deseret Ph	36	34	33½	32⅛	33½+	⅞	
22½	12	Designcr Jwl	17	20	16⅜	16	16⅛—	⅛	
6¼	3⅜	Detecto Scal		8	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛	
53⅜	30¾	Dev Am 1.35r	22	18	40½	40⅜	40¾+	⅛	
15¾	9¾	Devon Apgar	68	13	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛	
36	11½	DHJ Indust	7	20	14⅛	13⅝	14 —		
29¼	16⅜	Diam M Drill	28	17	28	27¼	27¾—	⅛	
8¾	4⅝	Dielsidyl Cap	21		5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛	
36	22⅛	DillardsStr .48	53	11	25⅝	25	25⅝—	¼	
3⅝	1⅜	Diodes Inc	17	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
7⅜	4⅜	Discount Fab	5	11		4⅜	5	+ ⅛	
21⅛	15⅜	Diversey .32	6	11	16⅜	16¼	16¾+	⅛	
5⅛	1	DiversF in wt	5		1½	1½	1½		
11⅛	5⅛	Dixilyn Corp	1		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛	
46	29½	Dome Petrol	78	39	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞—	⅜	
22	11½	*Doonkany .26*	1	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜		
20	12½	Downey .10e	25	7	15½	15	15⅝+	⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	DPA Inc	26	12	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛	
13⅝	5	Drew Natl	73	23	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛	
24¼	20⅝	Drexel Uf .62e	4		21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛	
14	8½	Driver Harr	1		9¼	9¼	9¼		
26⅛	11⅛	DrtgFair .40b	1	9	12¼	12¼	12¼		
3¼	1½	Dunraidy Co	2		2	2	2		
24	9	DuroTst .23b	37	19	1.5%	15⅛	15⅝+	½	
8½	3⅝	Dynalec .15t	61	23	4¼	4	4 —	⅛	
13½	8½	Dynell El	3	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		

E

6½	3⅛	E System .30	33	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛	
8	3½	Eagle Cloth	1	46	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜		
52¾	25⅜	ErlScheib .32		21	25⅝	25	25⅝+		
5⅞	4½	Earth Res	4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
13	8⅛	EasznAir .47t	217	15	10⅜	9¾	10⅜+	⅜	
24⅜	16⅝	Eastern Cp 1	10	10	19½	19½	19½		
5⅞	2⅝	Eckmar Cp	46	4	4 3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛	
24⅜	10⅝	Edgidgtn Oil	35	9	20	19½	19⅝—	⅜	
20¼	9½	Edmos .13	13	10	11⅞	11½	11⅜—	⅛	
12	6½	Edo Corp	3	16	8⅜	8¼	8¼+	⅛	
18½	8	Edwards .20	19	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛	
7	4½	Egan Machin	8		5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	*Ehran Photo*	47	34	19⅜	19	19¼+	½	
7⅞	4⅜	Elco Corp	3		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
10½	6⅜	ElHoseR .10r	12	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
22½	11	Electrog A	9	11	17⅜	17	17⅜—	½	
6⅝	2⅜	Elect Assist	25		3⅝	3	3 —	⅛	
14⅜	5	ElectrEn .50t	7	9	8½	8¼	8⅝+	⅛	
44¼	22⅛	Electron .60b	25	21	34	31⅞	34	+2¼	
16¾	9⅝	Electrspc	23	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛	
1¼	¼	Elgin Nat wt		6		5-16	⅛	5-16+	⅛
19	8⅞	El. Tronics	38	16	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛	
8¾	4½	Empress Int		8	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
4⅛	2½	Emtrn Inc		8	3⅛	3	3⅛		
17⅜	11¼	Equitable .68	2	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜		
28⅝	15½	Equity Fd wt		20	18	17⅝	18		
13½	3¼	Equity Fd Inc		10	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8¾	5⅜	Erist A .54f		10	9	6	6	6 +	⅛
14⅜	4½	Ero Ind		7	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅛	2	Esgro Inc		9	7	3⅜	3	3	
17⅜	10	Esquire Rad		9	9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅜	Essex Chem		10	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅜	6½	Etz Lavud Ltr		78	13	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
15⅝	6⅜	Euthenics .68f			27	8⅜	8¼	8½+	⅛
15⅜	7⅜	EvansAir .10r		28	12	15⅜	15	15⅜—	⅛
25¼	24½	Excel Inv Co		267	49	25¼	24⅞	25⅛—	⅛
28	12¼	Executive .24		38	24	20	19¾	20 +	½

F

21½	6¾	Fab Ind		12	6	7⅜	7	7⅛	
11	7¼	Fabten .40a		3	9	8⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅛
28¼	11¼	Fabri Ce .80e		10	12	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FabriNat 1		3		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	6¾	Fair Tex Mill		175	14	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
14½	5⅜	FairNob .48t				17⅝	17	17	
14½	6	Falcon Sbd		44		10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅜
28¼	13	Fam Dol Str		12	20	17¼	17	17 —	¼
5⅜	2½	Family Rec		3		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
18	9¾	Fanny Farm		1	93	10¼	10½	10½—	⅛
37½	9½	Fashion Fab		135	18	15	13½	14⅝+	1⅛
4	2	Fed Resrces		51		2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
27⅜	13⅜	FedMart .40b		19	9	27¼	27	27	
17½	10½	Fellmont Oil		10	8	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
26½	9⅝	Felsway .32		20	8	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Fibreboard wt		1	6	7¾	7¼	7½	
43⅝	21⅜	FidelGr 4.17e		79	12	43⅝	43¼	43¾+	⅝
18¼	4⅜	FidelcoGr wt		21		16½	16⅛	18½+	½
8	3⅜	Filmways		2		4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
21½	16⅝	FlttrDyn .01e		27	16	20½	19¾	20¼	
33⅜	23¼	FinSanBa .28		5	11	30	30	30	
14¼	10¼	Finl Gen .24b		88	8	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
17½	13	FstConn 3B.1		3	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
24½	18⅛	Fst Den 1.88e		92	12	24⅜	24⅛	24½—	⅛
4	2	Fst Denv wt		167		4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Fst Hartford		9		5	5	5	
6	5	FirstNtl Real		1		5-16	5-16	5-16	
59	19½	FstS&LnS .96		16	9	24½	24⅛	24½—	½
42⅞	24½	Fst Wis 1.84a		75		41¾	40½	41¾+	⅛
33½	18⅛	FischrP 1.11t		353	15	24	22½	22⅜—	⅛
13⅜	3⅜	Fishman .35c		3	9	7	7	7 —	⅛
15⅜	⅝	Flagg Ind 1.2		31	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
18⅛	13	Flight Safty		10	19	13½	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
23⅞	6¼	Flock Ind		42	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Fla Capital		14	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
39½	13⅜	Fluke Mf .53t		9	36	34½	35½	36 —	¼
28½	17½	Fly Tiger wt		85		24⅜	23⅝	24⅛—	⅛
12⅞	5⅜	Foodrama Sup		17		4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
904	85	Ford Can Sb		2440	9	105	101½	105	+4
19¾	11	Forest Cty .17		15	19	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
23½	6½	Forestl.b .28t		5	38	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅜	17¾	FoxStaPh .26		38	21	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅛
14	¾	FPA Corp		2	17	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
19⅛	7¾	FrankRit .76		25	15	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
19⅝	11½	FrankNur .37		14	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
28⅝	11½	Frasnillo .30a		7	15	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
5⅜	1	Friend Frost		10	19	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
9	3⅝	Frlend Prod		9	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
28	16⅜	FrigMronic		18	55	22⅞	22¼	22¾+	⅛
13½	5½	Frontier Air		34	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅜	3⅜	Front Air wt		4		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

G

15¼	10	Gabriel Ind		21	15	13⅜	13½	13½—	⅛
28	14	Garan .36a		24	12	15⅞	15½	15⅝+	⅛
19¾	12½	Garcia Corp		16	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅜	9⅜	Garland .36e		3	11	10¾	10⅝	10¾+	⅛
7½	1⅜	Gate Spr Gds		12		2¼	2	2	
13	4	GayldNtl .27e		2	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
24⅜	10¾	Geynor Stafd		2	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅞	9⅜	Gearhrt .24e		42	14	13⅝	13¼	13½+	⅜
5⅜	1	Gen Alloys		12		2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
35⅛	31½	G Cinema .52		5	21	34¾	35⅝	36¾+	1⅜
10⅜	6¼	GenElec Svc		29	32	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Gen Employ		1		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
9½	3	Gen Interiors		44		6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛
12⅞	7⅜	Gen Mtg .45e		71	13	9⅞	9¾	9½—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	GEN Plywood		24		2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
9	5⅜	Gen Recreat		3	14	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
22⅜	9⅜	Gen Resrch		17	13	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	½
16¾	7	Gengo Ind		22	22	12¼	12	12⅛—	⅛
17⅜	6⅜	GerberSc Inc		2	31	8⅝	8½	8½	
26⅜	17½	Giant Fd .50a		23	9	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
26⅝	6¼	Giant Strs Cp		35	9	7¼	6¾	6⅞—	⅛

22½	16	ICB Corp .42		15	13	23⅝	22⅝	23⅞+	1⅛
15½	3½	Ill Wrld Enc		13		4	3¾	3¾—	⅜
12¾	6	IMC Magnet		17	10	8½	8¼	8¼	
8⅜	5⅜	ImacoG .10a		9	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8½	6⅜	ImpChm .28a		4	15	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
51½	28⅜	Imp Oil .60		263	42	48⅜	47¾	47¾—	⅝
3 5-16	2 5-16	ImpT Gp .10e		10	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ 1-16	
15	3½	Inarco Cp .12		9	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
1.48%	6	Indian Hd wt			8	10⅛	10	10	
6	4	Inexco Oil		125	27	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
8¼	2⅜	Infilght Pict			85	3½	3½	3½	
9½	4⅜	InldCred .08e		1	9	5⅜	5¾	5¾	
16	8¾	Instron Corp		14	17	16⅜	9⅞	10⅜+	⅜
7⅜	3½	Instrum Sys		45	22	3¾	3½	3¾—	⅛
12⅜	6⅜	*Integrtd Res*		69	13	17⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
8¼	5¼	Intermedco		25	13	6¾	6½	6¾—	⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Intl Bankhot		63		13½	11⅞	11⅞	
9⅛	5	Intl Foodsvc		21	17	13⅛	13	13 —	⅜
43¼	14⅝	InFuneral Sv		246	13	6¼	5¾	6¼+	⅛
16½	11¼	IntGenInd .70		9	9	14⅜	14⅛	13⅜	
24⅜	9⅛	Int Prot .10		13	14	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
17½	6¾	Int Seaw .50a		7	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
12⅜	4⅛	Int Stretch		24		5⅛	4⅞	5	
14⅜	6½	Interphoto		5	9	7⅜	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
29¼	14½	Intersystm		22	14	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
30	23⅝	Investm Fla		30	8	24½	24	24 —	1¼
48⅜	31	InvDiv 1.80		2	8	31½	31½	31½+	½
12⅞	7¾	InvDivB .45		5	7	9¼	9	9	
15⅛	6½	InvestFdg .60		6		8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
16⅞	13⅜	InvRITr 1.24a		14	20	15⅞	15⅛	15½—	⅛
6⅜	5½	Invt Ray .14a		8	16	7⅜	7	7	
28½	11⅜	Iroquois Ind		39	17	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
16	8¼	Irvin Indust		16	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
9⅛	6	ISC Ind .22a		10	9	7	7	7	
12½	7	Ital Corp		123		11¾	11¼	10⅝—	½
3⅜	1⅜	ITI Corp		7	27	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	

J-K

10⅜	5	Jaclyn .36e		7	9	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
13½	3	Jacobs Eng		3	27	9½	9½	9½	
26⅞	12⅜	Jamesbry .80t		7	12	14⅜	14½	12⅝+	⅛
27½	9	Jeannette		9	487	9⅜	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
9¼	5¼	Jeffersn Strs		11		6	5⅞	6	
29½	7⅝	Jervis 1.30t		124	11	22⅞	21½	21⅝—	1½
7⅜	3¼	Jetronic Ind		16	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
32⅞	18¾	Jewelcor		71	33	30	29	29½—	⅜
70¼	22⅜	John Pd .30e		56	17	48	45⅜	47¾+	1⅜
35¼	30	Johns Pd wt			12	34¾	33⅜	34¾+	1⅜
7¼	4	JS Industries		11	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8	3	Jupiter Ind		5	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
9⅝	5½	Kaiser In .17t		75	25	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Kalvesinc		123	6	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
8	3¼	Kane Mill wt			2	5⅜	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
7½	3⅜	Lincoln Arm		102		4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
3½	2	LodgeSShp		17		2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
29½	15½	LoewsThe wt		691		18¾	177	18⅜—	⅛
7½	3	Logistic Ind		57	12	4¼	3⅝	4 —	⅛
13⅜	3⅜	LaGanSvc .60		33	14	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
29¾	23	*Louis Cem* 1b		3	8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛

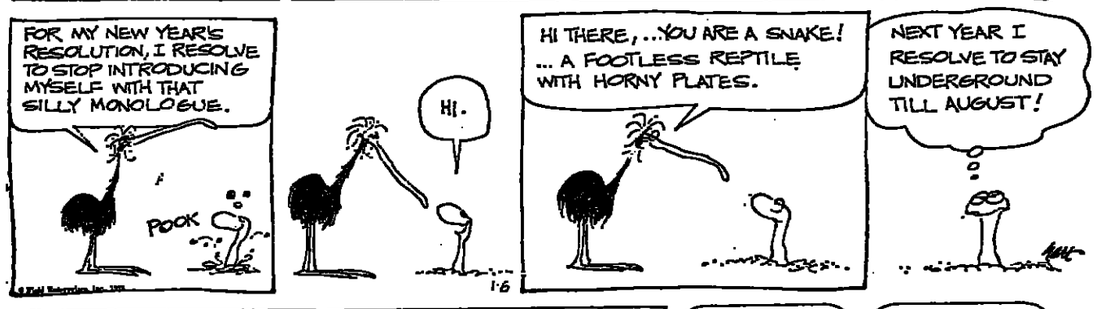
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4⅝	2	LaBarge Inc		23		2½	2½	2½+	⅛
40½	29	Lafay Radio		99	16	29½	27½	27½—	2⅛
11¾	3½	Lafayton Appl		8		4½	4	4 —	⅛
5	2¼	Lau Shore		10	262	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	LaMaur .36		6	14	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
12	7	LameWod .41t		16	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
7¼	4¼	LaPolnte .20		25	7	6	5¾	5¾+	⅛
5¾	3¾	Landmrk Ld		2	28	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
17½	13⅜	LarwrRi .78e		27		16⅜	16	16 —	⅛
24⅝	20⅜	Larwrth Rl wt		47	22	23⅝	23	23⅜—	⅛
44½	35¼	LCA Corp		47		37⅝	37	37 —	⅜
14⅜	9¼	LCA Corp wt		123		11½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
14⅜	10	LeGran Cp		3	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
22½	15⅜	Lee Rant .20		7	20	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
15¾	7	Leader Inti		16		8¾	8½	8¾—	⅛
12⅜	6¼	Leader Hous		21		8¾	8	8¾+	⅜
6¾	4¼	Leasco Cp wt		123		5⅛	5	5	
43¼	14⅝	Leath Co .40		21	9	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
21	11⅛	Leath Cp .40		21	9	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
24	12	Lee Enf .28e		23	18	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
10⅞	6⅜	Lee Natl		28		7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
12½	5⅞	Lehigh Press		3	32	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
32¾	17½	Lejeh Prd .40		9	10	19⅜	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
9¾	3⅝	Indian Hd wt		422	9	13⅜	11¾	12⅜—	½
54¼	32⅛	LeMarSir .96		15	11	54⅜	54½	54½	
41¾	23⅛	Lerner St wt		21		40	39⅛	40 —	⅛
20⅞	13¼	LesiFay .32b		6	12	17½	17½	17½	
13½	11¾	Lewis BF .20		3	13	12⅜	12⅜		

PEANUTS



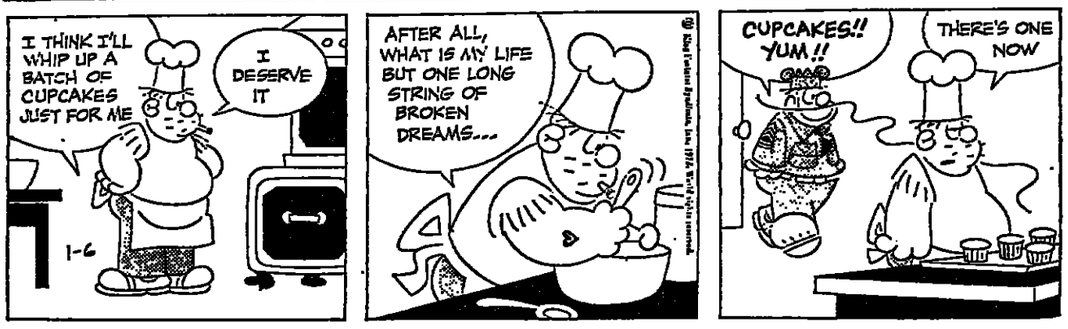
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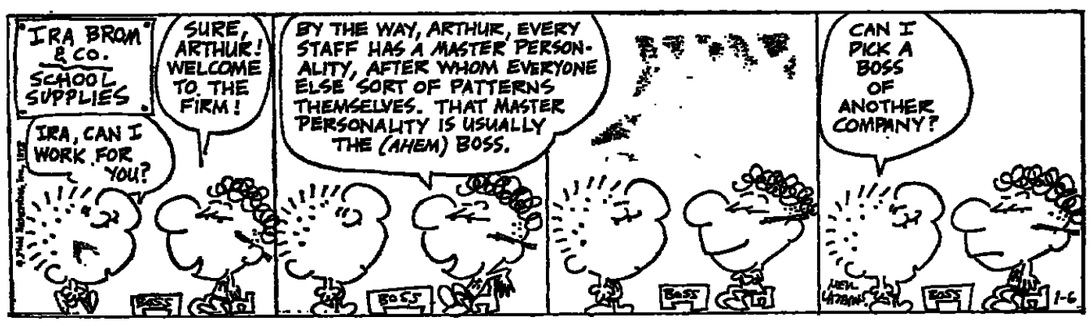
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



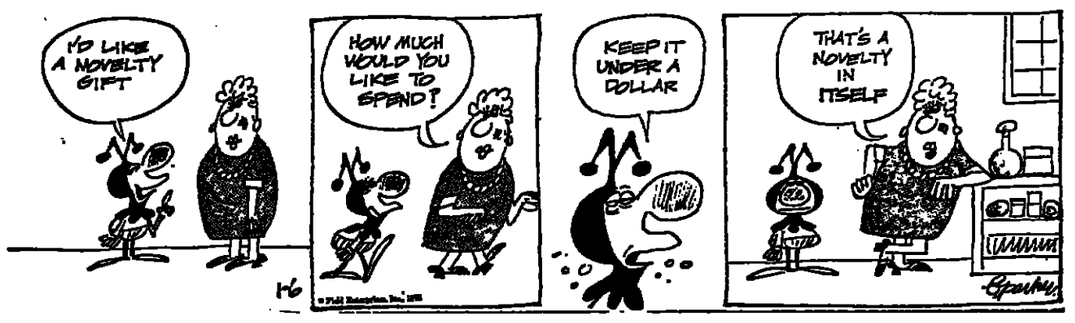
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



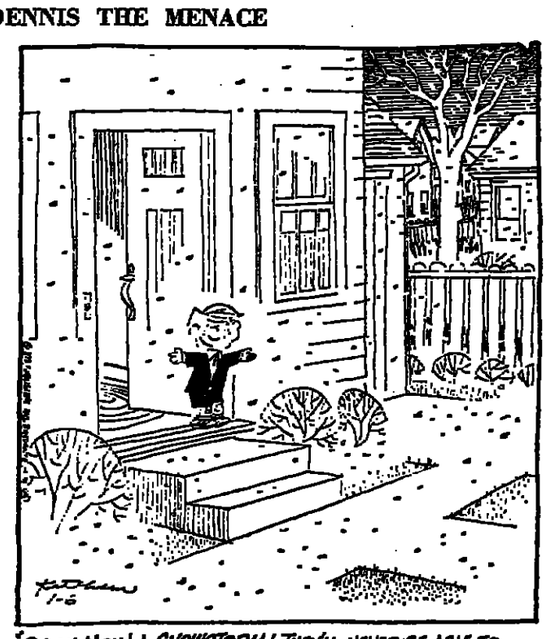
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OEPLE

SELIA

ENSICC

DIPEEM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMOKY CHAIR DEPICT LEGACY

Answers: *They'd be expected to leave eggs*—CHICKS

BOOKS

SON OF GROUCHO

By Arthur Marx. David McKay Co. 357 pp. Illustrated. $7.95.

Reviewed by Dick Adler

ARTHUR MARX's latest book about his father, Julius, arrived at the same time as my son, Daniel. I couldn't help wondering as I read it if in 50 years Dan could manage to be so clinically objective about me. Objectivity is priceless in a biographer, somehow frightening in a son. (I finally consoled myself with the thought that if this kind of objectivity comes from constantly having to balance the private father at home with the famous public father in the world's eye, there is little danger of my own son attaining it.)

"Life With Groucho," Arthur's first book about his progenitor, came out in 1954; it was written at a publisher's request at a time when Arthur's writing career and general finances needed a shot in the arm. There seems to be no such reason for "Son of Groucho," except perhaps the desire to show how much father and son have changed since the first book. Marx père is pretty much the same, crusty and lecherous as ever in his 82d year. Marx fils, of course, has written a lot of television, several books and co-authored a nice Broadway annuity called "The Impossible Years"—but underneath it all there is a small and awkward teen-ager, torn between love for his old man and resentment at having every achievement measured by Groucho's yardstick. (When his novel, "The Ordeal of Willie Brown," was published in 1951, Arthur went to one book luncheon where the program listed it as "The Ordeal of Groucho Marx, by Willie Brown." And when he was doing well in a Washington tennis tournament, a Tacoma typographer spoiled it with a marvelously mangled headline that read: "Art Groux Advances in Semis."

That kind of thing is hard to take, even if your father is a model of tenderness and generosity—and Groucho seems to have been somewhat deficient in both areas. Arthur tells how he and his mother scrabbled to steal the change Groucho left in his suit pockets to supplement their meager allowances, and how he arrived at his father's Beverly Hills home for a dinner party in recent years to find one chicken for six people.

He recalls the time when his mother, who began as a dancer with the Marx Brothers, complained bitterly because Zeppo had thrown her into the orchestra pit. "'What are you bellyaching about?' cracked Father. 'That's the first time you two ever had a decent finish to your act.' Mother was shocked to tears over such a response. She was young and innocent and hadn't been around Father long enough to realize something about his character that I was to discover myself a number of years later: No matter how much he loves you, he'll rarely stick up for you. He'll make some sort of wisecrack instead to keep from getting involved. It's a form of cowardice that can be more frustrating than his monetary habits."

Filial insights like this are what make "Son of Groucho" worth reading, and go a long way to redeem long passages about Arthur's personal life that are less than fascinating. Arthur Marx's saving grace here is the ability to grab his own self-pity by the scruff just when it threatens to get out of hand, and then turn it around to shed some more light on Groucho. It would be easy for him to take his mother's side in the sad decline into drink which marked the end of her marriage, but instead Arthur just quotes a letter that his father sent him the day she left home: "I said good-bye to her before she drove off in her car. It was one of those awkward, half-serious, half-comic moments, and I didn't know quite what to say. I put my hand out and said, 'Well, it was nice knowing you, and if you're ever in the neighborhood again, drop in.' Your Mother seemed to think that was a funny line—so for once in my life I got a laugh when I wasn't trying for one."

If being Groucho's son has made Arthur Marx somewhat touchy—he goes to great lengths to reproach Boston critic Elliot Norton for a bad review of "The Impossible Years," which included the remark: "Here are a great many . . . jokes . . . which are not funny at all . . . The son of Groucho couldn't have written these."—it has also given him a rather rare view of both sides of the line between celebrity and obscurity.

It isn't easy being the son of a famous father; to come out of it in as sensible shape as Arthur seems to have done is an achievement in itself. The other half of that, of course, which I remind myself of every time I look down at my son sleeping in his basket, is that it isn't easy being anybody's father, either. Let's hope that both Arthur and Groucho can keep a hold on things for 18 more years, when "Groucho at 100" is published.

Dick Adler is a staff writer for TV Guide and theater critic for Los Angeles magazine.

© The New York Times

Opera Walkout Protests Foreign Singers in Italy

PARMA, Italy, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—A performance of Verdi's "Masked Ball" at the Regio Theater in Parma was interrupted for 20 minutes Tuesday night as singers staged a protest against the employment of foreign performers in Italian opera houses.

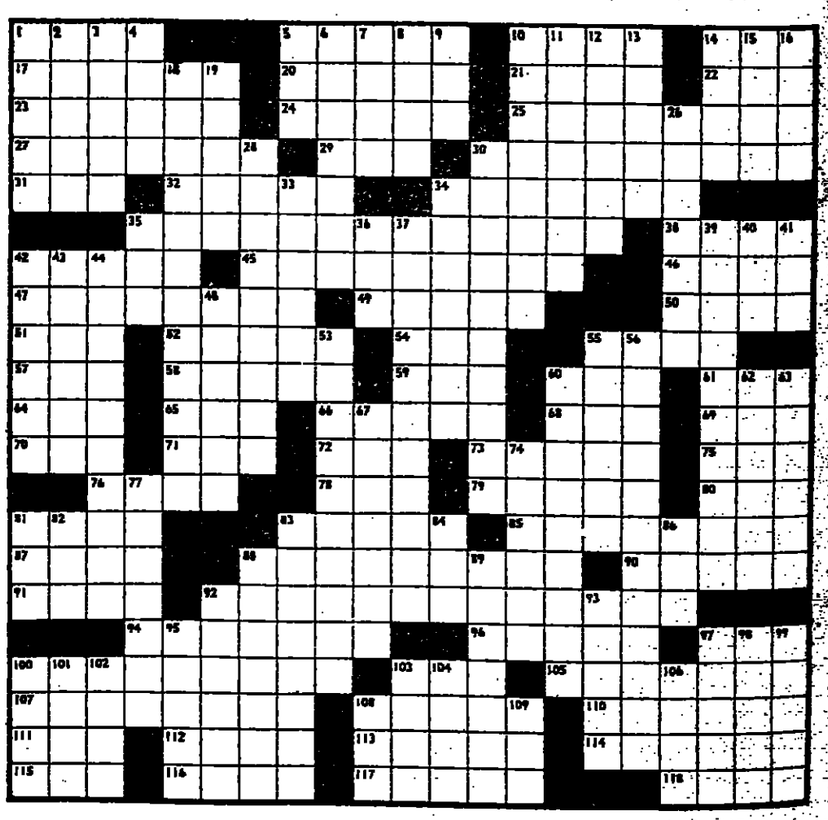
Three foreign singers are in the opera cast—Bulgarian soprano Ghena Dimitrova, Spanish tenor Jose Carreras, and Spanish baritone Vicente Sardinero.

Italian baritone Giuseppe Zecchillo led the walkout, which was organized by the singers' union.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

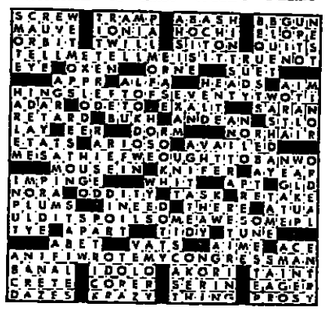
NOMENCLATURE—By Edward J. O'Brien

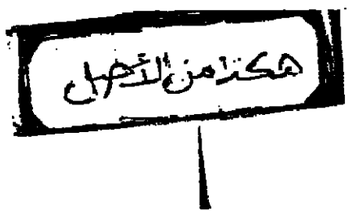


ACROSS
1 Prefix for plasm
5 Pandit
10 Adjective endings
14 Guevara
17 Fright: Fr.
20 In front
21 Campus sports org.
22 Type of ltr. or mail
23 Fix
24 Chevalier song subject
25 Intaglios
27 German coin
28 Great deal
30 "—— lifeboats!"
31 Map abbrs.
32 Desuetude
34 Campers
35 Epithet for a Cardinal
38 Hwys.
42 Pig ——
45 ". . . met a ——"
46 Mischa or Leopold
47 Hatchery sounds
48 Mistake
50 Law degrees
51 By, in Spain
52 Register
54 Suffix with Jud and And
55 Small pin
57 Goddess of plenty
58 Renaissance composer
59 Math abbr.
60 Instance, in Paris
61 School grs.
64 Traffic warning
65 B'way letters
66 Physics ratio
68 Bird of prey
69 Comparative suffixes
70 Poet's word
71 All: Prefix
72 Friend: Scot.
73 Ford
75 Dew: Lat.
76 Caen's river
78 For each
79 Relative of a wino
80 Seek damages
81 U.S. inventor
83 Poetry
85 Shore fare
87 Toward the mouth
88 "Away in a ——"
90 Glass sections
91 Jaunty
92 N.H. City
94 "I'd rather see —— than hear one"
96 Hit —— nuts
97 Lateral measure: Abbr.
100 The Caped Crusader
103 Laughing or natural
105 More vexatious
107 Sanctuary figure
108 Out of ——
110 Kind of soup
111 Salad item
112 In ——
113 Colonel's bird
114 Upstages
115 Gnaw
116 Timid, to some Britons
117 Surfeits
118 Dec. 24 word

DOWN
1 Wyatt et al.
2 Riven
3 Finish lines
4 Medit. port
5 Decline
6 "Seek ye the Lord ——"
7 Gas: Fr.-dx
8 Ale base
9 Psyche parts
10 Inciter, old style
11 —— of cigarettes
12 Perfect-game pitcher
13 Relish
17 List
15 Kind of brow
16 Gaelic
18 ICBM
19 Variant of Helen
26 Set up
28 Bonnie or Clyde
29 Byron poem
33 Ornate desks
34 Deck
35 Eric Bana's party: Abbr.
36 Dutch town
37 Humorist S.J.
39 R. R. car
40 Sheep ilc
41 Grade-to-be
42 Place next to
43 They, e.g.
44 Samuel D. Biddle's pride
48 Huger: Fr.
53 Center, for one
55 "The —— ass" (Mr. Bumble)
56 Irish Sea body
60 Swindler
62 —— loup
63 Lery
67 Essayist
74 Laughing-stocks: Fr.
77 Bureaucracy
81 Plane ride
82 Eric cargo
83 Aperitif
84 Ref. work
86 Bow
92 Medusa's slayer
89 Terrifying
91 Die, in Rome
93 Malay sire
95 Detroit product
97 Golf ——
98 River-mouth area
99 Braid
100 Fraternal pers.
101 "Casta Diva," e.g.
102 Jesuit
103 Score
104 Famed ship
106 Short shot
109 Time units: Abbr.
110 French grandma

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle





pposition o Games Voiced

v. Rampton nderwhelmed'

LT LAKE CITY, Jan. 5).—"If they can't clean the from downtown streets, can they hold the Olympic es?"

as was an initial man-in-reet response in this pre-nantly Mormon city to the mmittee's selection as the U.S. or the 1976 Winter Olympic es. But as if to underscore local winter sport potential, nches of snow that fell over New Year's weekend were wed by a four-inch snowfall nesday.

recent poll of Utah residents ed them 7 to 1 against host-he Games and one newspaper ated a 12-1 ratio against the pics in Utah. Much of the ition was based on ecolog-grounds, one of the reasons ado residents rejected the es.

n rather underwhelmed by *whole thing," said* Gov. Calvin ampton. He described him-as "rather ambivalent about but said he did not think 's voters favored the idea. vid Raskin, conservation man of the Sierra Club, la-the Olympic bid "a genuine ter." He recalled that the Lake County commissioner, n McClure, had "voiced his opposition to the Games the impact would be on ty roads and national forests, on city lands."

Meetings Slated

skin, along with members he Wasatch Mountain Club, bon Society and similar ps, have scheduled meetings lan strategy, including a pos-referendum fight.

ll Daniels, owner of the Utah s, the American Basketball ciation team that plays in 10,700-seat Salt Palace, was ghted with the news. The pics are a once-in-a-lifetime ; our team could go out on road for three weeks to ac-modate the Games."

ls, Snowbird, Park City, nton, Solitude and other close reas, about 30 minutes from city, have long lift lines on ends, plus narrow roads and ded parking lots that an-local skiing enthusiasts.

ee Bronson, the owner-opera-*of Ruster Lodge at Alta, said,* e couldn't help but enjoy the licity the Games would bring. h nearly 100 inches of snow, are already at capacity much the time, especially on holidays. ually, the city and valley els and motels would benefit m this more than the ski ges."



Associated Press

TEMPORARILY GROUNDED—Stage Struck and jockey A. Dickman take a spill in a steeplechase race at Doncaster, England, the Gainsborough Handicap. Dickman remounted the 8-year-old gelding and came third in the field of five.

Super Bowl in Los Angeles

Redskin Kickers' Turnabout Helping California Dreaming

By George Solomon

WASHINGTON, Ja... (WP).—George Allen looked up at the blue sky over Redskin park and, flashing the kind of smile he usually reserves for postgame victory celebrations, proclaimed the arrival of "Southern California weather."

On another part of the practice field, two members of the Redskins' 40-man roster—Curt Knight and Mike Bragg—also enjoyed the mild climate for winter. But for Knight and Bragg, the sun started shining two weeks ago. The Redskin kickers, both of whom kicked below their normal standards in the regular season, have been instrumental in Washington's charge to the Super Bowl in Los Angeles on Jan. 14.

"They've both come through for us," said Allen, looking for a piece of wood to rap. "You can have all the factors needed for a good kicking game. But if the guy doesn't kick the ball down there, is doesn't mean much."

Only 14 of 30

Knight, regarded by many coaches as one of the best kickers in the NFL, made only 14 of 30 (46.7 percent) of his field-goal tries during the season. In his first three years, he connected on 63.1 percent of his attempts.

In the Redskins' 16-3 victory over Green Bay and 26-3 triumph over Dallas, Knight kicked field goals of 42, 35, 46, 18, 39, 46 and 45 yards. He has not missed.

Bragg, meanwhile, has punted superbly in the two playoff games, his kicks soaring higher and farther than before. Several times the Redskins were in need of a long punt. Each time, Bragg delivered.

During the regular season he dipped below a 40-yard average for the first time in five years with the Redskins, averaging *38.5 yards a kick.*

Flaw Detected

Marv Levy, who coaches the special teams, said Boyd Dowler, the Redskin receiver coach, detected a flaw in Bragg's technique. Dowler, an outstanding receiver with Green Bay, was also a punter for the Packers.

"Boyd thought Mike was overstriding on his second step," Levy said. "He also was dropping the ball from a higher point than he'd done before."

Bragg, who spends much of his day working and commiserating with Knight, admits the overstriding cut into his kicks. "When you overstride, you lose balance," *he said. "I was really trying to* kill the ball. That hurt me."

In Knight's case, the problem was not technique. "I got a lot of advice, but I didn't change style," he said.

"I retained my confidence during the bad streak only because I was kicking so well in practice. It was the best I'd ever kicked in my life.

'A Finke'

"I felt it was almost a fluke, things should have gone so bad."

Knight admits there was an adjustment period after Sonny Jurgensen, his regular holder, ruptured an Achilles' tendon and was replaced by Sam Wyche. But center Len Hauss, Wyche and Knight worked long and hard on improving their timing, the results showing up last Sunday.

"Never did a center snap a batter ball, or a holder make a *better hold,"* Knight said respectfully. "It was right out of a manual. Centers always try to snap only so many revolutions, so the holder doesn't have to change laces. During the game, it's not easy. On my last three kicks, the laces came out perfect every time, so Sam didn't have to make any adjustment.

"That gave me a better look at the ball on the ground," Knight added. And it gave the fans a look at it clearing the crossbar.

Nicaragua Grant

By Mellon Group Names Clemente

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—In a letter to Daniel M. Galbreath, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Richard P. Mellon, president of the Richard King Mellon Foundation, announced a grant of $100,000 yesterday in memory of Roberto Clemente.

The money will be used for re*lief for earthquake victims in Nic*aragua, the cause for which Clemente, the Pirates' great outfielder, went to his death in a plane crash off Puerto Rico on New Year's Eve.

The organization was founded *in 1947 by the late Lieut.* Gen. Richard King Mellon. With a primary interest in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania, it makes grants in urban affairs, welfare, medicine, education, environmental affairs, public affairs and cultural activities.

Poor Aim By Lamar Isn't Fatal

S.W. Louisiana 5 Triumph Anyway

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Despite poor shooting by star Dwight Lamar, highly rated Southwestern Louisiana beat Pan American, 86-75, in a college basketball game last night.

Lamar converted only 9 of 23 field-goal attempts, and finished with 23 points, but Southwestern Louisiana took advantage of 22 turnovers to triumph.

No. 9 North Carolina scored the first six points of the game and went on to beat Furman, 100-67. George Karl and Darryle Elston hit 16 points each and Ed Stahl and Ed Harrison contributed 15 each for the Tar Heels.

Evin Staccm's career-high 30 points carried 13th-ranked Providence to a 79-59 rout of Rhode Island. The Friars went on a 17-4 burst early in the second half to break open the game.

Louisville, with Junior Bridgeman contributing 20 points, opened defense of its Missouri Valley Conference title with a 76-69 victory over North Texas State.

Kevin Restani and Phil Smith scored 20 points each to lead San Francisco to a 66-60 triumph over Seattle and Willie Biles hit 21 of his 25 points in the second half to rally Tulsa to an 82-73 victory over Bradley.

Freshman Alvin Adams scored 23 points, hitting on 64 percent of his field goal attempts, and pulled down 19 rebounds as Oklahoma edged Texas, 81-78, and Billy Buford came off the bench to score 10 points in the second overtime period and lead Mem*phis State* to a 97-92 triumph over Drake.

Derek Dickey and Lloyd Batts hit 22 points each as Cincinnati topped Bowling Green, 100-70, and freshman Jerrell Fort had 17 points to pace Nebraska to a 63-54 victory over Georgia State.

Sports Shorts

Clemente Eligible for Shrine As Baseball Rule Is Amended

The board of directors of base*ball's Hall of Fame has moved* to clear the way for Roberto *Clemente's* immediate election, bypassing the usual five-year waiting period. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced that the board had amended eligibility rules for the election and authorized the Baseball Writers Association of America to conduct a special election in the case of Clemente.

Clemente, a four-time National *League batting champion,* had a .317 career batting average in 18 seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates. He was killed last Sunday in a plane crash while flying on a mercy mission from Puerto Rico to earthquake-stricken Nicaragua.

Basic rules provide that no player can be nominated for the Hall of Fame until at least five years after his retirement as an active player. Under the amend*ed rule, a player who died while* still active or within five years after he ceased to be active, shall be immediately eligible for membership, Kuhn said.

* * *

Willie Ormond, 46, was named manager of Scotland's national soccer team. Ormond, manager of Scottish first-division club St. Johnstone, succeeds Tommy Docherty, who resigned to manage Manchester United of England.

Unbeaten George Foreman arrived in Kingston, Jamaica, to train for his heavyweight title fight against champion Joe Frazier on Jan. 22. The 23-year-old said at the airport that: "I will beat Joe Frazier." The champion also is undefeated.

* * *

The Supreme Council for Sports in Africa said it would boycott the 1974 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, if the Springboks of South Africa were allowed to tour New Zealand this year. The council's president, Nigeria's Abraham Ordia, said the group has decided to fight racial discrimination in sports anywhere in the world. The resolution, read by Ordia in Lagos, called on all countries to join the boycott.

* * *

Poor snow conditions have caused organizers to change the sites for the men's Lauberhorn Alpine skiing classics at Wengen, Switzerland, and women's event at Grindelwald, which count toward the World Cup. The Jan. 13 men's downhill has been transferred from the Lauber*horn course to the Oberjoch* slopes above Grindelwald. The same course will be used for the women's downhill on Jan. 16. The men's slalom will be held on the Lauberhorn slope on Jan. 14 as usual, as will the women's slalom on Jan. 17.



Vladimir Shadrin (19) of Russia's World Cup hockey champions watches New Haven Nighthawks of AHL block a shot. No. 9 is Ron Smith and masked goalie is Glenn Resch. Russia won, 9-4. Alexander Maltsev scored four goals for the victors.

UPI

Raiders Crush Nationals

Ward's 5 Goals Set WHA Mark

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The New York Raiders and the Ottawa Nationals of the World Hockey Association may not display classic form, but they do help each other rack up big numbers. With Ron Ward accounting for five goals, the Raiders swamped the Nationals, 9-4, before a crowd of 4,927 at Madison Square Garden last night.

It was the fourth time the Raiders beat Ottawa in four games. Two of the previous games also were high-scoring affairs, 8-6 and 7-5.

The game ended a drought for both Ward and the Raiders. Before last night, Ward had not scored a goal in nine games and the Raiders had not scored in 139 minutes 3 seconds.

It was the first time in the short history of the WHA that a player had scored five goals in a game. Ward also had an assist, boosting his WHA scoring lead to 69 points. He has 33 goals and 36 assists.

"I never asked to be a top scorer," Ward said in the dressing room. "I'm a checker, mostly. But I got a lot of pucks in just by hanging around the net tonight. Two were rebounds, and another time the puck was just standing there." The Nationals seemed to leave Ward more open than usual, and the Raiders, toward the end, kept feeding the puck to him.

Both teams played loosely and carelessly. In the second period, for example, the Raiders had a two-man advantage during an Ottawa penalty and hardly threatened. It was embarrassing.

Five times, two goals were *scored in a span of less than 60* seconds. The first period was scoreless until 18:41, when Ward flipped in a rebound of Wayne Rivers's shot. Thirty-five seconds later, the Rivers-Ward combination scored again.

The second period brought a scoring spree of seven goals, and twice the Nationals came within one goal of the Raiders.

Ward got two goals in the second period, Brian Bradley scored a pair and so did an Ottawa defenseman, Rick Cunningham.

Ward scored his fifth goal at 4:34 of the third period and Ottawa came back at 17:19 with a score by Guy Trottier.

WHA Result

Thursday's Game

New York 9, Ottawa 4 (Ward 5, Bradley 2, Kennedy, Ferguson; Gibson, Cunningham 2, Trottier).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

St. Louis 4, Boston 2 (D. O'Shea, Hamel, Sabourin, Roberto; Bucyk, Orr).
Detroit 4, Buffalo 2 (Karlander, Libbett, Delvecchio, Dionne; Robert 2).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Golden State 108, Portland 83 (Barry 30, Thurmond 20; Wicks 22, Neal 15).
Chicago 111, Houston 97 (C. Walker 25, Love 25; Tomjanovich 26, Murphy 19).

Zwilling Tops Ski Trials

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCH*EN, West Germany, Jan. 5 (Reu*ters).—David Zwilling of Austria, winner of the World Cup downhill race at Val d'Isère, France, last month, notched the fastest time in training for tomorrow's World Cup Alpine skiing event here.

Bruin Victory Streak Ends at 8 As NHL Blues Triumph by 4-2

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The St. Louis Blues beat the Boston Bruins, 4-2, last night in a National Hockey League contest at St. Louis, and prevented the Bruins from moving out of a tie for first place in the East Division.

Boston, which had an eight-game winning streak snapped, shares first place with Montreal. The loss was only the second for the Bruins in the 22 games played since defenseman Bobby Orr returned to the line-up.

Gary Sabourin, a defenseman for the Blues, iced the victory with an unassisted goal midway through the third period. He stole the puck from Don Awrey at center ice, went down the right side and beat goaltender Eddie Johnston.

Red Wings 4, Sabres 2

Detroit scored a 4-2 home victory over Buffalo with three goals in the second period. The Red Wings are unbeaten in four games, having tied in their three previous contests.

Miss Goolagong Gains Final, Ousts Miss Wade in 3 Sets

SYDNEY, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Defending champion Evonne Goolagong of Australia beat Virginia Wade of Britain, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, to advance to the women's final of the New South Wales tennis championships today.

The 21-year-old aborogine, a former Wimbledon champion, will *meet the victor of tomorrow's* semifinal between Australians Margaret Court and Karen Krantzce.

Miss Goolagong had to rally from a 0-3 deficit in the third set for her triumph. There were some questionable line calls, with the usually calm Miss Wade dropping her racket twice in amazement and once shouting to the crowd, "Where are the umpires?"—a question which was *answered by heckling from the* partisan gallery.

Miss Wade was particularly angered by a call in the ninth game of the final set, which gave Miss Goolagong the breakthrough at 5-4. A forehand volley seemed to bring up chalk, but it was called out. Miss Goolagong held her service in the 10th game for the match victory.

Connors Tops Paish

TOWSON, Md., Jan. 5 (AP).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors of Belleville, Ill., overwhelmed John Paish of England, 6-0, 6-1, in the first round of the $15,000 Balti-more International Indoor tennis championship.

The lefthander won eight straight games before Paish, also lefthanded, could hold the service for his only game.

In other first-round matches, Dick Stockton of the United States beat his countryman Steve Faulk, 6-4, 6-3; Clark Graebner of New York City beat Juergen Fassbender of West Germany, 7-5, 6-4, and Herb FitzGibbon of the United States beat Canada's Mike Belkin, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

College Basketball

Thursday's Results

EAST

Providence 79, Rhode Island 59.
Yeshiva 68, Pratt 63.
Kings Point 67, Brooklyn 60.
LIU 86, Fairl.-Dickinson 58.

SOUTH

Louisville 78, No. Texas St. 69.
Memphis St. 97, Drake 93 (2 o't).
Tenn. St. 101, W. Liberty St. 80.
North Caro. 100, Furman 67.

MIDWEST

Cin. 100, Bowling Green 70.
Tulsa 92, Bradley 73.
Nebraska 68, Georgia St. 54.

SOUTHWEST

Texas Tech 69, Creighton 57.
Cent. Okla. St. 59, Texas Wesleyan 44.
Sam Houston 74, East Texas St. 65.
Oklahoma 81, Texas 78.
S.W. Louisiana 86, Pan Amer. 75.
Baylor 98, Lamar 94.

WEST

Mont. St. 83, Northern Ariz. 73.
Utah St. 91, Southern Miss. 87.
Portland St. 102, Alaska 94.
San Fran. 68, Seattle 60.
UC (Santa Barb.) 85, L.A. St. 75.
Loyola 102, Nevada-Reno 88.
Pepperdine 83, Nev. (Las Vegas) 81.
Okla. City 76, Puget Sound 75.

Pasadena Coll. Tournament

Pasadena 85, Newburg 77.
Azusa 80, MacAlester 32.
Biola 82, Upland 76.
Drury 85, South. Calif. Coll. 77.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Los Angeles, Oscar (Sholgun) Albarado, the world's No. 3 junior middleweight, scored a split 10-round decision over Thurmon Durden.

NORDIC SKIING—At Bohinj, Yugoslavia, Kurt Loetscher of Switzerland won a 15-kilometer cross-country race with a time of 54 minutes 19.7 seconds. Abdelsamat of Russia was second in 54:54.2 and Walter Demel of West Germany was third. In a women's 10-kilometer race, West Germany's Michaela Endler won in 38:33.8 with Martha *Rockwell of the United States* second in 39:03.5 and Russia's Maria Voronina third.

At Muelleithea, East Germany, triple gold medalist Galina Kulakova of Russia was upset in a women's 10-kilometer cross-country race by Petra Hinze of East Germany. The victor was timed in 33:37 with Miss Kulakova clocking 34:37.

Australia Names Davis Cup Squad

SYDNEY, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Three-time Wimbledon champion *John Newcombe and 38-year-old* Ken Rosewall were on an eight-man Davis Cup tennis squad named here yesterday by the Australian Lawn Tennis Association.

The other members of the squad are Mal Anderson, Ross Case, John Cooper, Colin Dibley, Bob Giltinan and Geoff Masters. Non-playing captain Neale Fraser said that Rod Laver may play in some matches.

As a result of the tennis peace, World Champion Tennis professionals whose contracts have expired before the 1973 Davis Cup starts are eligible for the event. An Australian Association official said it was the country's *strongest squad since it last won* the cup, in 1967.

Posthumous Awards

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AP).—Israel's National Sports Association yesterday awarded its "sportsman of the year" award posthumously to the 11 Olympic athletes killed by Arab terrorists in Munich. The collective award was accepted by their families.

ABA Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Carolina	28	14	.667	—
Kentucky	25	14	.641	1 1/2
Virginia	23	21	.523	6
Memphis	15	25	.375	12
New York	14	27	.341	13 1/2
WEST DIVISION				
Utah	26	15	.634	—
Indiana	23	18	.550	3 1/2
Denver	22	18	.550	3 1/2
Dallas	15	24	.385	10
San Diego	16	30	.348	12 1/2

Thursday's Results

Denver 125, Dallas 111 (Simpson 23, Jabali 21; R. Jones 25, Netolicky 21).
Virginia 128, New York 97 (Erving 26, Irvine 17; Carter 22, Baum 14) Squires won third straight.
Indiana 135, San Diego 115 (Daniels 28, McGinnis 27; Miller 31, S. Johnson 19).

3 Share Lead in Los Angeles In Opener of Pro Golf Season

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP).—Julius Boros, Johnny Miller and a former professional Golfers' Association champion, Dave Stockton, shot 4-under-par 67s at the 7,028-yard par-71 Riviera Country Club course yesterday to share the lead in the first round of the $135,000 Los Angeles Open golf tournament.

The 25-year-old Miller and Stockton finished under threatening skies. "I just hope it doesn't get rained out," said Stockton. "I didn't break 75 in four practice rounds and I don't think I can shoot 67 again."

The tournament is the first of the year on the PGA tour, over a layout Jack Nicklaus called "one of the great courses in the country," after carding a 2-under-par 69. Nicklaus was in a five-way tie for fifth, a stroke behind Bob Rosburg, who was *alone in fourth* place with a 68.

At 69 with Nicklaus, who set numerous records in earning a record $320,542 on the tour last year, were Art Wall, 48, Don Bies of Seattle, Bert Yancey of Pompano Beach, Fla., and Australia's David Graham.

Sam Snead, 60, making his first start in the event in more than 20 years, was tied for 10th with 13 other golfers at 70. George Archer, the defending champion here, had a 73.

Lee Trevino, the British Open champ and second to Nicklaus on last year's money-earned list, took a 76, including a double-bogey 7 on the 13th hole.

Arnold Palmer, 43, struggled home with a 4-over-par 75 and admitted, "I played just awful."

Miller was helped by a 30-foot birdie putt on the 17th hole, and Stockton holed a 120-yard shot with a pitching wedge for an eagle-2 on the 12th hole. Neither had a bogey.

Miller also had birdie putts from eight feet, three feet, and at the 10th hole, from one inch.

Stockton made a six-foot birdie putt on the first hole and sank another birdie putt from six feet on the 10th.

Snead had a pair of bogeys on the front nine, missing an eight-foot putt on the second hole, and three-putted from 35 feet on the ninth. He came on strong with a birdie from four feet on the 10th, one from six feet on the 11th and a dandy from 28 feet on the 16th, a par 3.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Julius Boros	33-34—67
Johnny Miller	33-34—67
Dave Stockton	34-33—67
Bob Rosburg	34-34—68
Art Wall	34-35—69
David Graham	32-37—69
Bert Yancey	35-34—69
Don Bies	33-36—69
Jack Nicklaus	32-37—69
Gary Groh	35-35—70
Lee Elder	35-35—70
Fred Marti	34-36—70
Larry Ziegler	35-35—70
Tom Weiskopf	34-36—70
Ken Still	34-36—70
Steve Reid	35-35—70
Larry Wood	35-35—70
Dave Eichelberger	34-36—70
Sam Snead	37-33—70
Bob Goalby	35-35—70
Mac Hunter	36-34—70
Ed Sneed	34-36—70
Tommy Jacobs	34-36—70



United Press International

OPENING BLAST—Jack Nicklaus explodes out of a trap in the first round of the first PGA tournament of 1973, the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open. Nicklaus is tied for fifth.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Jan. 5, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the HT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

(l) Alexander Fund	$11.89
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$10.53
(r) Amitalia Fund	$8.14
(w) Andreas Equity	Can.$5.80
(w) Apollo(Tempoa) ins.pr.	SF136.62
(r) Apollo Fund S.A.	$15.58
(r) Asia Fund N.V.	$42.61
(r) Asca Corporation	DM16.78
(d) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.89
(r) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.35
ARCLA-TRUST FRONTIER:	
(w) BeP Growth Fund	$8.19
(w) BeP Japan Fund	$11.80
(w) BeP Trust S.A.	$14.61
(w) BeP Income Fund	$10.89
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$61.12
(r) Brownivest	$24.62
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$17.06
(l) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$16.05
(l) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(r) Capital Int'l	$14.25
(w) Capital Hdgs S.A.	$11.36
(l) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$134.03
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,137.67
(r) Convert. Fd. Int. a Certs.	$10.38
(r) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$13.20
(l) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$10.43
(l) Convert. Sec. N. V.	$764.78
(l) Crivus Invest. Units	$3.54
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF104.50
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF116.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Europa-Valor	SF173.00
(d) Intervalor	SF116.50
(d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF299.25
(l) Crossy Fund S.A.	$3.55
(l) D.G.C.	$47.66
(l) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.11
(l) Delta Multifund	$10.22
(l) Delva Int'l Fund	Yen 10,641
DEXTRUS GROUP:	
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.64
(w) Dr. Interfi Inv. Fd.	$13.21
(w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$11.70
(w) Dr. Offsh. Dab. Prem.	
(l) Burmion	$43.89
(l) Executive Fd of Canada	$8.87
DELTITY:	
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$10.88
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$23.34
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$25.34
(l) Fiducam	BF1,327
(l) Finance Union	$10.85
(l) First/Fund	$12.61
FIRST INVESTORS:	
(w) American Trust	$19.91
(w) Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd.	$9.52
(d) Aust. Ld. & Prop. Fd.	Bah.$10.35
(l) First Nat'l City Fund	$25.76
(l) First Security Cap. Fd.	$124.03
(l) Fleming Fund S.A.	$87.15
(l) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.70
(l) Fonditalia	$12.32
(l) Fonsalex Intns Fd.	SF3,099
(l) Formula Selection Fd.	$153.39
IND. OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
(w) Fd of Austral. (US)	$2.54
(w) Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus.$4.47
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
(w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.13
(l) Fund of Nations	$11.13
(l) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.82
G. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
(w) Serry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$22.50
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.63
(l) Growth International	$8.70
(l) GuardianGrwthFd Int'l	$8.94
(l) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.39
(l) Haussmann Holdgs N.V.	$5,336
(l) Hedged Investors	$14.251
(l) H.O.I.T./Robet	$22.44
(l) ICOFUND	$11.80
(l) INGROW	$23.00
(l) Intertix	$121.13
(l) Interfund S.A.	$11.89
(l) Internatas	Lire 8,185
(l) Internarket Fund	$134.54
(l) Int'l Income Fund	$21.77
(l) Int'l Priv. Ltd.	Can.$5.12
(l) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	CMT.$27.41
(l) Italfortune Int'l Fd SA	$10.83
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.62
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.41
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.10
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$55.55
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$40.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,877
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$5.17
(w) Keyfund	$9.88
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF	$13.29
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap.F.	$18.91
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$22.55
(w) Lexfond	$32.51
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.80
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.31
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$10.01
(w) N.A.M.F.	$108.94
(w) Nippon Fund	$33.55*
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.09
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$14.54
(r) OlympicCap. Fed. Inc.	$2.84
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.97
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$33.23
(d) Pan Am RelEst Fund	$9.84
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.02
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,302
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,822
(d) Rentinvest	BF1,026
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$7.53
RAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$18.48
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.62
— (d) Global Fund	$7.79
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF38.40
(d) Selective Am. R'ley Fd.	$11.06
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.52
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$8.17
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.93
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$14.13
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.97
— (d) Share Realty	$15.33
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$8.36
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$7.26
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.70
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.86
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF5.94
— (d) I.T.F.	$12.94
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$2.36
SOFID. GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est.	SF1,390
— (r) Securiswiss	SF1,192*
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.84
(w) Stand. & Four Int. Fd.	$776.83
(w) Star Fund	$7.89
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$13.56
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF568.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF113.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF141.96
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap. HoldingsNV	$38.1
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.20
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.09
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 132.5
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.61
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF75.60
— (d) Bond Invest	SF102.5
— (d) Surit Eu. Sh.	SF171.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw Sh.	SF126.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF110.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF133.00
— (d) Safit So Af. Sh.	SF247.00
— (d) Sima Sw R. Est.	SF100.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantic-fonds	DM23.85
— (d) Europafonds	DM41.91
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.33
— (d) Univerba	DM41.67
— (d) Unispecial I	DM79.32
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.59
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$17.68
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.67
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2,169.01
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,431.57
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$807.42
(w) Worldwide Securities	$48.12
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,887.18
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$5.41
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.43

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not Available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; ÷ — Offer price; s — Asked.



Art Buchwald

Kissinger vs. Dolphins

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has announced that he is supporting the Washington Redskins in their battle with the Miami Dolphins in the Super Bowl next week.



Buchwald

He is sending Henry Kissinger to Miami to negotiate with coach Don Shula of the Dolphins an honorable settlement to the hostilities.

Before leaving for Miami, Kissinger briefed reporters on what he hoped to accomplish in the talks.

He said, "We are sticking by our nine-point plan which includes the following:

"Withdrawal of all Dolphin players from Redskin territory. If the Dolphins cross the 50-yard line, the President will take whatever measures he believes are essential to prevent them from scoring a touchdown.

"The President will insist that Redskin coach George Allen be recognized as the sole legitimate heir to the Super Bowl Crown, and will support him with air power until the Dolphins realize their hopes of taking over the championship game are futile.

"An international team of referees from both the National and the American Football Conferences will patrol the field to report any offside violations by the Dolphins.

• • •

"The President guarantees that the Redskins will be free to choose their own game plan. His only objective is to prevent the Dolphins from imposing their totalitarian type of football on the peace-loving Washington team.

"The Dolphins will be asked to return all films and scouting reports that they now hold, and exchange any players the Miami team might intercept in Redskin raids on Dolphin territory."

Kissinger said that on his previous trip to Miami he had worked out a 99 percent agreement with Shula, but it was the 1 percent which was holding up the signing of the treaty.

"What is in the 1 percent?" a newspaperman asked.

"The Dolphins still insist they want to win the game."

"But isn't that a big 1 percent?" another reporter asked.

"The President has stated many times that the Dolphins will never be permitted to win at the negotiating table what they are unable to win on the gridiron. He believes that the Redskins are able to defend themselves against the Miami running attack, but at the same time both he and coach Allen want assurances in writing that the Dolphins will not commit aggression against the Washington secondary."

• • •

"Will the President consult with Congress before taking any action against the Dolphins?" a correspondent asked.

"The Gulf of Rozelle Resolution, passed by Congress in 1934, permits the President to take any action in a playoff game when the interests of the Washington Redskins are threatened. The world knows the American people want a just and honorable settlement to the Super Bowl contest. At the same time this country has invested too much time and money to allow the Miami Dolphins to think they can win the game."

"Suppose coach Shula doesn't agree to your terms?"

"Then we'll have no choice but to carpet-bomb the Miami locker room."

3,800 Children 'Look-In' at Met

NEW YORK, Jan 5 (AP).—Thousands of children got a look at the backstage workings of the Metropolitan Opera yesterday, with comedian Danny Kaye as their guide.

Mr. Kaye conducted the opera's orchestra and presided over a snow machine as he explained the behind-the-scenes workings of the Met to 3,800 children.

The youngsters, aged 10 to 14, were participating in the first "look-in" at the Met.

The program was the idea of the late Göran Gentele, who was general manager of the Met from July 1 until his death in an automobile accident July 17 and who previously held "look-ins" for children at the opera house in Stockholm.

The Triumphs of a Good Guy

PARIS, Jan. 5 (IHT).—Last night the City of Paris gave Henri Langlois, founder of the French Cinémathèque and of the newly opened Museum of the Cinema, its Vermeil Medal. The accompanying citation described Langlois as "everyone's friend" and praised him for achieving his ends, often despite government officials. For a man who five years ago was in official disgrace it must have seemed like what French film buffs call *le happy end*.

Langlois is a huge, sloppy genius who for nearly 40 years has begged, borrowed but to his regret not stolen (though in Moscow he was for a while called Landru for successfully extracting treasures from Eisenstein's widow) undervalued snippets of film history from all over the world. He has with reasonable hyperbole been called the most important man in French films today: His value is not as a critic or a creator—he is neither—but as a fanatical lover and preserver of film, a sort of cinematic Collyer brother. He accepted his Vermeil Medal last night wearing his usual vast dark suit and gravy stains, blushing and vowing to make his cinema museum the best in the world.

The museum, which is next to the Cinémathèque projection room at the Palais de Chaillot and is open afternoons except Tuesday, opened a few months ago after years of wheedling and planning. Fanatics aren't known for their tact and from the days when the project was first aired Langlois made his aims clear.

"I told them I didn't want my museum to be as poor as the Jeu de Paume." France was then at the height of its Gaullist vainglory. "You only have to go to America and see the French Impressionists there to see how poor the Jeu de Paume is."

There is nothing poor about the Musée du Cinéma, which traces the art to its earliest days. But fanatics aren't known for painstaking patience, either, and it must be pointed out that the exhibits are still unlabeled and there is no catalogue as yet.

"I fell into the hands of perfectionists," rumbles Langlois when asked why there is no catalogue. "They wanted to check my every spelling and every date so, of course, it's not ready." The answer to the question when will it be ready depends on whom one is talking to.

There is also another basic problem that makes Langlois sigh a lot. He had been given to understand that the entrance to the museum would be at the opposite end to where it actually is, so one is forced to visit the exhibition backwards, hitting the earliest experiments in pre-cinema last instead of first.

Even now, though, one can get an idea of what the museum will be once one knows what one is looking at. And even now one can guess: that stubby mauve velvet dress from Dior could only have been worn by Elizabeth Taylor (it was), that grim high-collared black frock pinned on the wall has an air (correct) of "Mädchen in Uniform," and surely there is no reason for a bathing suit to be around unless it was worn by Esther Williams (it was).

More interesting, there is the robot from Fritz Lang's "Metropolis," nickelodeons that one needn't put a nickel in, a 3/3 scale model of the studio of Georges Méliès, Buster Keaton's touching porkpie hat, early films by Edison and Lumière, a synopsis for a Triangle film ("Gloria Swanson, the blacksmith's daughter, and Bobby Vernon, the chore boy, fall in love with one another. Bobby's uncle leaves him a fortune ..."), Mary Pickford's tiny dress, Rudolf Valentino's "Son of the Sheik" kaftan (also rather tiny), Garbo's plumed hat from "Queen Christina" with a rare, but incorrect, label identifying it as coming from "Anna Karenina," dresses belonging to Mae Murray, Joan Crawford, Marilyn Monroe, a starfish pickled in brine by Man Ray, and an improbable hat in the shape of a snake made of sequins, worn by Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong."

MARY BLUME

There is German expressionism, Italian neo-realism, the red poplin jacket worn by James Dean in "Rebel Without a Cause." There are posters of Clara Bow and Wallace Beery, an endlessly replayed section of the soundtrack of King Vidor's "Hallelujah" ("I'se scared. I'se scared to meet the Lord"), a still of the first close-up (an open mouth that dates from the Brighton School of the 1890s), a poster for Stroheim's "Foolish Wives" from which the word "wives" was cut, leaving it just "Foolish."

There is much to see, too much right now since one doesn't know what most of it is, but the sensation after going through the collection is the queasy satisfaction one hasn't known since reeling into the sunlight as a child after seeing a Saturday afternoon double feature and eating too much popcorn. This is in a sense the feeling Langlois hopes to inspire:

"You should feel full of the history of the cinema, aware of the spiritual ties that all kinds of cinema have, he says. "The museum is the logical evolution of the Cinémathèque. When we started the Cinémathèque no one thought of the cinema as having a past. Now, 40 years later, we are at another epoch—when you can see Stroheim on TV and when cassettes will soon make the classics available to everyone, the function of the Cinémathèque will be as a place to conserve and tie all the different elements of film together."

The name of Henri Langlois is known today to film buffs all over the world. His importance was unintentionally publicized when he was sacked by the government as secretary-general of the Cinemathèque in February, 1968, an even so profoundly criticized and so riotous that it prefigured the events three months later that led to the May, 1968, revolution.

Langlois, cunning enough to keep quiet during the disruptions, was finally reinstated with more power and prestige than he had ever known. A casual administrator, careless of dull detail, he is hardly an ideal functionary (the museum's opening months have been financially difficult, Langlois says, because he forgot to apply for a subsidy by the government stipulated final date, so he won't get the funds he needs until the 1973 budget). But, as Le Monde's film critic said during the 1968 fracas:

"There are plenty of good accountants and efficient managers in France. But there is only one Langlois."

There is no doubt that today Langlois has triumphed and official honors are his. It's rather a nice and rare story: After all, how often do the good guys triumph over the bad guys? It is, so to speak, just like a movie.



Agence France-Presse.

Henri Langlois

PEOPLE: *Blackwell's Brickbats —World's Worst-Dressed*

"How do you dress a Sherman tank?" asked fashion designer Mr. (Earl) Blackwell as he named Raquel Welch the worst-dressed woman in the world. In his annual riposte to fashion publicist Eleanor Lambert's best-dressed list, Mr. Blackwell put Julie Andrews second ("she dresses like the kind of woman... every man... wants for his maiden uncle"), with Mia Farrow ("around the world in 80 mistakes") as third.

Others: Princess Margaret ("makes London grateful for fog"); Ali McGraw ("glamour of a wornout sneaker"), Lauren Bacall ("if you want her just yawn"), Yoko Ono ("a disaster area, in stereo"), actress Cloris Leachman ("one simple accessory... a thrift mart shopping bag"), Alexis Smith ("the sex appeal of Henry Kissinger in an unemployment line"), and comedienne Totie Fields ("the Goodyear blimp covered in sequins."). A special award went to Jackie Onassis for the swimwear that did the most for the Italian magazine industry in the last year.

• • •

An Associated Press photographer was trailing Tricia Nixon Cox and her husband in Leningrad on Thursday when police stepped up and ordered him to expose two rolls of film. "This is at the request of the American side," police told photographer Boris Yurchenko. But the American Consul in Leningrad said that the action was "not—repeat—not" taken at American request.

• • •

ENGAGED: Olympic swimming medalist (7) Mark Spitz to Susan Weiner, a UCLA English major. They will marry in May. BANNED: Someone in the 21-member Rolling Stones group entering Australia. Immigration said that lead singer Mick Jagger wasn't on the spot but refused to identify the man who is or give a reason for the action. The Stones are to tour the country next month. Promoter Ron Blackmore said Wednesday that the group would cancel its tour if anyone was barred. Then, on Thursday a change of heart. The tour will go on despite the "ridiculous" ban.

• • •

President Nixon's first cousin, Phillip Milhous of Cedar Ridge, Calif., and his wife Verlene have been asked to the inauguration Jan. 20. But "We just don't have good enough health or the money to go," said Mr. Milhous Thursday. Both receive welfare and both are disabled.

• • •

NAMED: Sylvia Kirstel of The Netherlands, Miss TV Europe, in a contest held Thursday night in London to mark Britain's entry into the Common Market. Runners-up: Zoe Spink of Britain and Anne-Marie Godart of France. INJURED: French designer Pierre Cardin who fell off his horse and sprained his ankle during shooting of "Joana, the French Woman," being filmed in Brazil, in which Jeanne Moreau stars.

• • •

American freelance writer Michael Van Haag has a strong interest in the history of the American Indians and he has named his newborn son Crazy Horse. "We thought Crazy Horse was better than Sitting Bull," said Michael, a native of New York, who lives in London. His wife, fashion model Jane Van Haag, reacted strongly when nurses at the hospital suggested the boy might not like his name. "What's wrong with the name?" she asked. "Crazy Horse was a very special character, half priest and half warrior. I hope our baby will grow up to be just like him." If the young brave does decide he doesn't like being called after the 19th-century Indian chief, he will have two other names to fall back on, Philip and Cyriakus.

SAMUEL JUSTICE.



UPI.

Susan Weiner, 20, fiancée of Olympic medalist Mark Spitz.

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